PRESERVED

App. F. IX-4

1932-3.

File No. 28-32

Previous References

(G.V)

G.V 22-31 (1-5)

Serial Nos. 1-4

PRESERVED

Later References

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos. four

Part B for January 31

SUBJECT.

Administration report of the Civil Veterinary Department for 1931-2

2665-2713 & 14-N-2

65/E1

to Dir of Agri ii Rev. Comd
by Comms of Ds
Heads of other Depts

Review Vt

12

General and Revenue Secretariat | C. U. File No. 2 of [illegible] of 193[illegible]

[App. F. III—2

CV 28-32-1

Telegraphic Address: "Agri., Bangalore"
Code: 5th Edition A. B. C.

Very Urgent.

In reply please quote in full the Nos. and indicative symbol given below.

Per. 144 of 32-33.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
MYSORE STATE,

BANGALORE,

22nd September 1932 193

From Annual Report in Triplicate with introductory remarks.

H. V. KRISHNAYYA, Esq., B.A., F.C.S.,
Offg. Director of Agriculture in Mysore,
Bangalore.

1133

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT
23. SEP. 1932

To Srinivasa Iyengar, Esq, B.A.(Hons.),
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Development Department, Bangalore.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith (in triplicate) the Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1931-32 with my introductory remarks.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

H. V. Krishnayya

Offg. Director of Agriculture.

Submitted with a draft letter for approval. If approved, a copy of the report will be sent to the Administration Report Section.

blm.

28/9/32

A copy may be sent to the A.P. Sect. The Civ. with p also scrutinise if the report is alright and not unnecessary lengthy before the matter is sent for being set in type.

28/9/32

To the Administration Report Section for perusal retaining a copy of the report and returning the file.

28/9/32

n. Sheet.

WD 70—GBPM—60,000—13-8-31

3/10/32

Administration Report of the C.V.O.

1133

C.U.

File No. 28 of 1932

General and Revenue Secretariat

Submitted with reference to para 2 above.

The report is not lengthy and it may be printed in toto. Adopt before Expedite, Govt Printing is put up for approval.

Sd
28/10/32

Sd
31/10/32

C.U.
Please put up
in press copies

TYPING SECTION
13. OCT. 1932
GEN'L & REV SECTT.

To The Superintendent, Govt Printing. 2

No D.1630-S 17.10.32

Forward a copy of the report to be set in type and printed copies kept ready pending bound with the post Review which will be sent in due course

Adopt review is submd-

It has been usual to repeat in the review much of the matter contained in the original report and the introductory note of the Director. ~~to the Obs~~ With a view of confining the review only to salient points in the report it is proposed to make it as brief as possible. Draft will be typed after approval.

Sd
28/11/32

Please have a typed copy put up as revised

Sd
29/11/32

TYPING SECTION
30. NOV. 1932
GEN'L. & REV. SEC

Serial No.

A typed revised draft is submitted as directed
GR KO
1/12/32

Draft for approval
2/12/32

Secy. Secy)
Secretary.

3 DEC. 1932
No. 3576

3-12-32

3/12

7/12

7.12.32

7/12

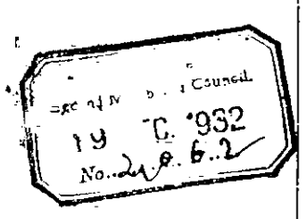
TYPING SECTION
7. DEC. 1932
GEN'L. & REV SECTT.

WD 70—GBPM—60,000—13-8-3

Administration Report of the C.V.D. (4)

General and Revenue Secretariat | C.V. File No. 28 of 1932 | [App. F. III—2

Serial No.



Submitted with a D.F.N.

Sd. KB 17/12/32

Dev. Secy.

For approval

Sd 17/12/32

Demand members.

C.V. 17.12.32

Sd 19/12

Final Note signed by the members is put up.

Sd 20/XII

D.F.N. is also submitted

Sd 20/XII

Dewan.

C.V. 20.12.32

Sd 20/12

Noted 21/12/32

WD 70—GBPM—60,000—13-8-31.

Final Note by the Second Member of Council.

Subject:—

Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department.

I submit herewith, for the gracious perusal of His Highness, the report on the working of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1931-32 together with the Government Review thereon.

MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Bangalore,
20th December 1932.

Submitted to His Highness.

I submit herewith a Final Note by the Second *Member of Council on the subject of* the Report on the working of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1931-32

for His Highness' gracious ~~approval~~. perusal

M N Venkatarama Rao
Offg. *Dewan.*

Bangalore
20-12-32

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

Report on the working of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1931-32 and Government review thereon.

Order.

~~KRW~~

22/12/32

23/12/32

RS
23/12

8

W.4.346

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Report on the working of the Civil ~~and~~ Vet'y. Deptt for the year 1931–32 with draft review.

(*)

31. All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary, be ordinarily circulated to the Members of Council for perusal after the issue of orders.

33. The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Members.

34. In all other cases, the files will first be circulated to the Members of Council at Headquarters and then sent to the Secretariat concerned for the issue of orders.

Circulated to Members of Council for perusal of His Highness' orders ~~before~~/after issue of orders. (*Vide Rules* 31, 33 and 34 of the Subsidiary Rules for the conduct of business of Council in the Manual of Council Rules and Procedure.)

*

Chief Secretary to Government.

Through the Secretary to Government,

.... Department.

5177/28/12

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL. 23/12/32

4167/23/12

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

23/12

J.W. B.

28/12

1132 -

General and Revenue Secretariat | C.U File No. 28 of 193 | (9) [App. F. III—2

Serial No.

Adopt- Course Rendering is subd. for approval

GR 5T/133 AN — Issue - Fair Copy to be submitted to the Chief Secy for signature

KP 7.1.33

TYPING SECTION 1 JAN 1933 ST 2w GEN. & REC.

H No. Pol. 653 & 10.1.33.

The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident, Forwarded 4 Copies of the Adm. Report,

B GR 17/1/33

GEN. & REC. DEVELOPMENT

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 70—GBPM—60,000—13-8-31

INTRODUCTION.

(10)

Major R. W. Simpson was permitted to retire from service from 22nd July 1931 and Mr. K. Krishnaiengar who succeeded him as Superintendent was in charge of the department during the rest of the year.

It is gratifying to be able to record that the mortality due to Rinderpest, the most serious cattle disease in the State was the lowest on record during the year. Whether there is periodicity in the incidence of this disease or not - the theory of periodicity cannot yet be considered as established - there cannot be much doubt that the intensive campaign of Serum simultaneous inoculations carried out during the past few years has contributed largely towards this result. The statement furnished by the Superintendent in his report showing the results of serum simultaneous inoculation in the State is such as to convence the most sceptic that the immunity conferred by this treatment is lasting and real. The other serious diseases such as Blackquarter, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and etc. were in evidence pretty much to the same extent as in the previous year. These were successfully treated with the ~~curative and preventive~~ appropriate biological products manufactured solely in our Serum Institute with out having to import practically any of the material from outside.

The grants for travelling allowances were cut down owing to financial conditions. In spite of this fact, the work done by the staff while in headquarters and on tour has suffered no material reduction. There are two facts which may be noted in this connection. One is the very large number of castrations performed during the year. This is a useful measure calculated to raise the level of the quality of the

(11

of the live stock in the State in course of time. The other is, that of the cases treated in the Veterinary Institutions, more than 50% of the cases came from the villages which shows that these institutions are steadily gaining in popularity.

The system of maintaining breeding bulls in the Veterinary Hospitals and dispensaries was discontinued during the year. Mention may be made here of an experiment started by Mr. A.V. Ramanathan, Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District as part of the Village Improvement Scheme. - Trained demonstrators are appointed by village panchayets and provided with Burdizzo Castrators and these are required to tour systematically and castrate undesirable scrub bulls in their territory. The results will be watched and if found satisfactory, steps may be taken to extend the scheme to other places.

No fresh dispensaries were opened during the year and no fresh veterinary scholarships were awarded for study in India colleges during the year for financial reasons. It should be mentioned however that a Damodar Das Scholarship was for the first time awarded to a Veterinary Inspector who was sent to Germany for higher Veterinary studies.

The Superintendent again complains that the cattle mortality returns are not being sent by the village officers as promptly as they might be. Some action seems to be necessary to impress upon the village officials the importance of greator promptness in the matter on their part.

Various public bodies, Government Officers and - private gentlemen have rendered valuable assistance to the department. To these, due acknowledgments, with which I would like to associate myself, have been made by the Superintendent in his report.

Finally, I would like to be permitted to place on record my deep appreciation of the services of Major R. W. Simpson. He presided over the department for 11 years and to his unceasing effort is due the present position and popularity of the Veterinary Department in the estimation of the public.

Offg. Director of Agriculture.

blm.4.

App. F VI G 10.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

Administration Report
Reviews the ——— of the C.V.D. for the year 1931-32

G. O. No. D 2665-2713 DATED 14/12/32

C.V. 28-32-3

May this be

i. printed ? — Yes

ii. treated as a standing order ? — No

iii. published in the Gazette English Part ?
iv. translated ?
v. placed at the disposal of the press ?
iv. published in the Gazette Kannada Part ?
} Yes

Sd/- for orders
Cd
12/12/32

12/12/32

8. Scientific Section. The ~~investigation~~ manufacture of sheep-pox vaccine, anthrax serum and vaccine and rinderpest goat virus was transferred to the Serum Institute.

9. Miscellaneous. 86 cattle fairs were held during the year and the Departmental -- staff attended 84 fairs. In all the fairs, temporary Veterinary Dispensaries were opened and castration demonstrations were also held. The rules and regulations framed by the spec[illegible] Live Stock Committee for the systematic organisation, and management of cattle fairs are under the consideration of Govt. The staff attended 10 out of 12 conferences held by the Village Panchayets. The 4th Annual Conferen[illegible] of the Mysore Veterinary Medical Association was held during May 1932, under the presidenc[illegible] of S.P.Rajagopalachari, Esq., B.A., B.L., Revenue Commr. in Mysore.

10. Conclusion. The work of the Dept. was satisfactory.

3.12.32
Dev.Secy. to Govt.
2/12/32

1/12
7/12 To

The Dir. of Agriculture.
The Rev. Commr. in Mysore.
The Deputy Commrs. of Dts. & Presidents of Dt. Bds.
The Heads of other Departments.

eturns are not being promptly sent by he Village Officers. Govt. trust that he Deputy Commrs. of Dts. will take necesary action to impress upon the village -- officers, the importance of greater promptness on their part in this matter and report he action taken for the information of Govt.

4. Veterinary Dispensaries. The otal number of Veterinary Institutions in he State remained the same, viz., 60, as n the last year.

5. Tours. The Vety. staff treated luring their tours 31,352 cases, castrated 3,065 animals, performed 1320 operations s against 39,903; 43,504; 1018 respectively luring the past year. Systematic touring should be insisted upon as far as possible.

6. Breeding Bulls. The system of maintaining breeding bulls in Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries was discontinued during the year. A report of the results of the scheme said to have been undertaken in the Kolar District for carrying on as an experimental measure ~~on~~ an intensive programme for the castration of undesirable scrub bulls will be awaited.

7. Jutka ponies. The inspection of jutka ponies was conducted in parts of the State where there is regular service. The I.G. of Police is requested to issue suitable instructions to the officers of the Police Dept. to co-operate with the Vet. Dept. in -- ~~empowering~~ enforcing the regulation for prevention of cruelty to animals.

Sheet Submit

10 copies

-Cv. 28--32-3

Proceedings of the Govt. of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

R e a d -

Letter No.Per 44 of 32-33 dated 22-9-32 from the Director of Agriculture submitting the Administration Report of the Civil Vety Dept. for the year 1931-32.

Order No. L 2665-2713

Dated, Bangalore, 14th Dec. 1932.

Date 14/12/32

Signed for the BTC

Recorded.

2. Administration. Major R.W.Simpson having retired on 22-7-31, Mr.K.Krishnaienga was in charge of the Department during the rest of the yeam under report.

3. Contagious diseases. Govt. note with satisfaction that the mortality from Rinderpest was, during the year under report only 1201 the lowest on record and that the intensive campaign of serum simultaneous inoculations carried out during the past few years has contributed largely to this result

The number of outbreaks of Black quarte has been slightly larger during the year tha in the previous year notwithstanding the pro tection given to a large number, of animals during the year, the number inoculated against Black quarter being reported to be 53,215 against 53,160 in the previous year.

The recorded mortality among cattle -- from contagious diseases excluding Rinderpes was 14,422 asagainst 18,306 in the preceedin year.

It is reported that the cattle mortalit

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat. Octr. 2

No. D1630/Rs CV. 28-32-2

Dated, Bangalore, 27/10/1932

From

Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Development Department.

To : The Superintendent,
Government Printing, Bangalore.

Sir,

I am directed to forward, herewith, a copy of the Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1931-32 and to request that the same may be caused to be set in type and printed copies kept ready for being bound with the Government Review thereon which will be sent in due course.

2. The number of copies required by the Director of Agriculture may be kindly ascertained by a reference to him. One hundred and fifty copies may be sent to this office.

3. Proof copies may be kindly sent direct, to the Director of Agriculture for correction and final approval.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/- D.Srinivasaiengar,

Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Memo No. D1687

Dated, Bangalore, ~~14th~~ 17th October 1932.

Copy of the above is forwarded with compliments to the Director of Agriculture for information with reference to his letter No.Rer 44 of 32-33 dated 22nd September 1932.

By Order,

For Secretary to Government, Dev. Dept.

ACH.3.

sent direct to Director of Agriculture
for correction and final approval

Thanks etc

[illegible]
for Secretary

D/1681 D
Memo No [illegible] dated 7/11/32

Copy to Director of Agri for
information with reference to his
letter No Rev 44 of 32-33 d 22/9/32

B.O.

[illegible]
for Secretary.

Appendix F G—1]

SUBJECT .....

.....

.....

Section C-V

File No. 28-32

Serial No. 2

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

No. 0/1620/Ls

To The Superintendent, Govt Printing

~~The Supdt. Govt Printing~~.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith, a copy of the Annual Report of the C.V.D. for the year 1931-32 and to request that the same may be caused to be set in type and printed copies kept ready for being bound with the Govt review thereon when it will be sent in due course.

The no. of copies required by the Dir of Agri may be kindly ascertained by a reference to him. One hundred and fifty copies may be sent to Ans office.

Proof copies may be kindly

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *193* .

Date of issue 17/10/32

Signed by N.B.M.M.

List of enclosures .....

Copied by .....

Examined by .....

APPENDIX. IX

Statement showing the results of S.S inoculations against Rinderpest in Mysore State for the year 1931-32

No. of villages where S.S. inoculations were undertaken during 1931-32	Particulars of disease upto date of inoculation in affected villages		No. inoculated	No. hyperimmunised.	Results among the inoculated & hyperimmunised								Results among the uninoculated subsequent to date of first inoculation	
	Attacks	Deaths.			Reactors within 4 days of inoculation	Deaths	Reactors between 4th and 7 days.	Deaths	Reactors between 7th and 14th day of inoculation	Deaths	Attacks after 14th day.	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
192	349	1445	49,167	33,517	155	29	178	14	243	31	62	17	302	196

H. Krishnamurthy

SUPERINTENDENT. C.V.D

Statement showing the particulars of Rinderpest during 1931-32.

Sl No.	PARTICULARS			
1.	No. of outbreaks which still required attention on 1/7/31		-	28
2.	No. of outbreaks registered during 1931-32		-	172
3.	Source of infection of No.2 above through	a) Cattle Fairs — i) No. of Fairs	-	3
		a) Cattle Fairs — ii) No. of outbreaks traced to these Fairs.	-	4
		b) Cattle dealers taking animals from place to place.	-	29
		c) Already infected villages	-	139
4.	No. of outbreaks where S.S inoculation was undertaken		-	200
5.	No. of inoculations done.	a) Serum simultaneous	-	49,167
		b) Serum alone	-	1,031
		c) Goat virus without serum	-	110
6.	No. of animals hyperimmunised		-	35,517
7.	No. of outbreaks where hyperimmunisation could not be done		-	22
8.	No. of villages where there were failures among the inoculated after S.S inoculation.		-	11
9.	No. of animals among the S.S inoculated but ~~mathyx~~ not hyperimmunised that developed the disease after 14 days	Attacks		32
		Deaths		7
10.	No. of animals among the S.S inoculated and hyper-immunised that developed the disease after 14 days	Attacks		30
		Deaths		10
11.	No. of villages where S.S inoculations were conducted since 1925.		-	2,51
12.	No. of animals that were protected by S.S method since 1925		-	6,78,5
13.	No. of villages where S.S inoculations had been conducted during previous years where there was an outbreak of Rinderpest during 1931-32.		-	
14.	(b) No. of attacks and deaths, if any during the present outbreak among those inoculated previously.	Attacks		32
		Deaths		13
14.	(a) No. of villages where retests with virus alone have been conducted ruing 1931-32 where S.S inoculations had been done during previous years.		-	4
	(b) Results of such tests		Very Satisfactory.	
15	(a) No. of villages where cattle disease regulation had to be enforced during 1931-32.		-	33
	(b) No. of cases put up before the Magistrates		-	95
	(c) No. of cases which ended in conviction		-	68
	(d) No. of persons convicted		-	96
	(e) No. of cases pending before Magistrates		-	0

[illegible] - 111

SUPERINTENDENT. C.V.D

APPENDIX. VII

33

Statement showing the percentage of Cattle Mortality Returns received from the Patels during the year 1931-32.

Sl No.	Name of District	Percentage of returns received from Patels.	Remarks
1.	Bangalore	68%	
2.	K o l a r	75%	
3.	M y s o r e	69%	
4.	Hassan	57%	Average for the year 1931-32 - 71%
5.	Tumkur	73%	
6.	Chitaldrug	69%	Average for the year 1930-31 - 72%
7.	Shimoga	77%	
8.	K a d u r	81%	

H. Krishniah

SUPERINTENDENT. C. V. D

Appendix VI

Statement showing the Cattle Mortality in the State from Contagious Diseases during 1931-32.

District	Rinderpest	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	Anthrax	Black-quarter.	Red Water	Parasitic Diarrhoea	Other Contagious diseases	Foot and Mouth	Total
1. Bangalore	38	73	684	898	6	373	490	109	2,671
2. Mysore	114	130	675	1,172	3	378	445	107	3,024
3. K o l a r	24	200	598	856	-	96	295	57	2,116
4. Tumkur	39	29	385	966	2	255	429	70	2,175
5. Chitaldrug	343	173	360	484	5	49	662	662	2,091
6. Shimoga	564	85	318	37	1	83	233	259	1,404
7. Hassan	27	248	61	419	1	372	407	53	1,588
8. K a d u r	52	159	44	134	1	73	66	25	554
Total for 1931-2	1,201	1,097	3,125	4,966	17	1,679	3,023	515	18,623
Total for 1930-1	4,239	947	4,662	5,332	23	1,548	4,583	1,311	22,545

H. Krishniengar

SUPERINTENDENT. C. V. D

In addition, seven cows were tested for evidence of tuberculosis and two horses for glanders during the year.

The officer has also assisted the staff whenever there was difficulty or doubt in diagnosis.

During the year the work of the section has increased both in volume and importance, and much difficulty is experienced in attending to both field and laboratory work for want of assistance. It is therefore necessary that an establishment consisting of a Junior Inspector and a fieldman be sanctioned for this section.

GENERAL

During the year the Stock Registers of the subordinate offices were examined, & stock verified. ~~and were found correct.~~

The Fourth Annual Conference of the Mysore Veterinary Medical Association was held during May 1932, under the presidency of S.P. Rajagopalachariar, Esq., B.A., B.L., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore. The Conference sat for two days and discussed matters of professional interest, and co-ordination of the Revenue and Veterinary Departments in the interest of live-stock industry in the State.

Mr. Madurayappa of Davangere, and Mr. Siddegowda of Magadi, deserve special mention and the thanks of the Department for the valuable help they have rendered in donating buildings for Veterinary Institutions, and Mr. Thibbe Gowda of Begur for the gift of surgical instruments. To Mr. B. Ramegowda of Koppa special thanks are due for his personal endeavours to get a permanent building for the Veterinary Dispensary at Koppa.

The following Amildars have co-operated with the Department and used their personal influence in furthering the work of the Department during the year.

Mr. C.K. Chellapa Iyer of Kunigal.
" K. Mohomed Ahmed of Chellakere.
" Syed Abdul Rahiman of Chikmagalur.
" M. Hallaraj Urs of Chikballapur.
" R. Rego of Kumsi.
" C. Ramachandra Rao of Gubbi.
" B. Subramanyaiya of Jagalur.
" K.R. Seetharamaingar of Magadi
" L. Munisami of Koppa.

Mr. V. Venugopala Mudaliar Special Magistrate of Chitaldrug, had, by his prompt disposal of cases brought under Cattle Disease Regulation assisted the Departmental officers in carrying out prompt measures for the suppression of Rinderpest in Chitaldrug area.

The Municipalities of Chikballapur and Chennagiri, deserve the special thanks of the Department for their grants towards the purchase of surgical instruments, and the Municipalities of Chellakere and the Temple Committee of Khasa for the provision of accommodation for the Veterinary Institutions, ~~in their taluks during~~ the year.

My thanks are due to all the Deputy Commissioners and Presidents of District Boards, and to the many official and non-official gentlemen who have assisted in the work of the Department.

In conclusion, I wish to express my great appreciation of the splended work done by all the officers of the Department and the unstinted co-operation of the office staff during the year.

H. Krishniengar

SUPERINTENDENT. C. V. D.

APPENDIX. 1

Statement showing the work done by the Civil Veterinary Department in the State during the year 1931-32.

61 No.	PARTICULARS		
1.	No. of fresh cases admitted to the Institutions	-	1,74,411
2.	Total of daily attendance for the year	-	3,62,611
3.	No. of castrations performed in the Institutions	-	19,443
4.	No. of other operations performed in the Institutions	-	14,685
5.	No. of days spent on tour.	-	8,682
6.	No. of villages visited.	-	10,135
7.	No. of miles travelled) Rail) Road	- -	23,461 98,760
8.	No. of cases treated on tour	-	31,352
9.	No. of castrations performed on tour	-	33,065
10.	No. of other operations performed on tour	-	1,320
11.	No. of outbreaks of Rinderpest pending on 1st July 1931		28
12.	" " registered during 1931-32		172
13.	" " attended "		200
14.	No. of outbreaks of Anthrax pending on 1st July 1931	-	71
15.	" " registered during 1931-32	-	1,930
16.	" " attended "	-	1,979
17.	No. of outbreaks of H.S pending on 1st July 1931	-	19
18.	" " registered during 1931-32	-	406
19.	" " attended "	-	406
20.	No. of outbreaks of Blackquarter pending on 1st July 1931.		134
21.	" " registered during 1931-32		1,922
22.	" " attended "		1,993
23.	No. of outbreaks of sheep-pox pending on 1st July 1931	-	6
24.	" " registered during 1931-32	-	102
25.	" " attended "	-	103
26.	No. of outbreaks of all other contagious diseases pending on 1st July 1931.	-	232
27.	No. of outbreaks of all other contagious diseases registered during 1931-32.	-	2,246
28.	No. of outbreaks of all other contagious diseases attended to during 1931-32.	-	2,401

P.T.O

29. Total No. of outbreaks detected	a. Personally on tour.	-	25
	b. From C.H.R in Taluk Offices.	-	4,307
30. Total No. of outbreaks that were reported through -	a. C.V.D.10.B	-	1,291
	b. C.V.D.10.C	-	1,204
31. No. of inoculations performed against Rinderpest.	a. S.S method	-	49,167
	b. S.A method	-	1,031
	c. Goat virus alone without serum	-	110
32. No. of inoculations performed against Anthrax		-	3,272
33. " " Blackquarter		-	53,215
34. " " Haem.Sept.		-	11,711
35. No. of vaccinations performed against sheep-pox		-	8,593
36. No. of Cattle Fairs held in the area during 1931-32		-	86
37. " " attended by the Veterinary Inspectors		-	84
38. No. of Taluk Conferences held		-	12
39. " " attended		-	10

****

(6)

SUPERINTENDENT. C.V.D

APPENDIX II

Statement showing the number of outbreaks of epidemic cattle diseases attended to in the Mysore State during the year 1931-32.

Sl No.	Area	Rinder-pest	Anth-rax	Haem. Sept.	Black quarter	Other contag-ious diseases	Total for 31-2	Total for 1930-1
1.	Bangalore	6	43	5	50	35	139	139
2.	Anekal	1	21	1	27	84	134	59
3.	Dodballapur	-	58	11	47	72	188	139
4.	Channapatna	4	74	6	85	69	238	183
5.	[illegible]	1	24	10	31	64	130	160
6.	Nagamangala	-	54	4	74	66	198	86
7.	Kunigal	-	48	1	26	43	118	81
8.	Kolaramangala	3	49	3	67	59	181	161
9.	Devanalli	-	20	3	20	20	63	66
10.	Kolar	-	160	8	54	95	307	459
11.	Chikballapur	-	15	7	32	14	68	49
12.	Chintamani	2	126	21	57	69	275	332
13.	Goribidanur	-	19	7	31	28	85	70
14.	Kolar Gold Fields.	-	3	-	8	8	19	17
15.	Bagepalli	-	5	2	49	7	63	85
16.	Bowringpet	-	27	2	59	28	116	99
17.	Tumkur	-	114	14	166	131	424	520
18.	Madhugiri	3	38	3	63	28	133	70
19.	Sira	-	17	3	20	10	50	91
20.	Pavagada	-	8	1	6	12	27	46
21.	Tiptur	-	41	14	107	96	238	188
22.	Kunigal	-	36	3	53	30	121	134
23.	Chitaldrug	16	61	11	17	17	121	133
24.	Davangere	27	30	30	20	19	126	124
25.	Hiriyur	5	26	6	26	47	110	132
26.	Challakere	3	20	2	30	12	67	53
27.	Hosadurga	4	79	14	36	57	190	273
28.	Tumkur	7	7	3	11	4	32	37
29		3	3	-	8	16	30	24
		1	29	4	46	29	109	101

31. Yedathore	-	9	5	16	71	100	131
32. Hansur	1	18	17	44	72	152	216
33. Chamarajnagar	1	154	35	68	53	311	274
34. Malvalli	-	90	11	55	56	212	243
35. Heggaddevankote.	2	45	5	17	30	99	71
36. Nagamangala	-	8	1	28	29	66	112
37. Gundlupet	8	55	8	10	37	118	115
38. Mandya	2	36	7	48	52	145	169
39. Krishnarajpet.	5	21	4	55	49	134	79
40. Hassan	-	8	10	52	106	176	224
41. Saklespur	1	5	20	2	31	59	73
42. Holenarsipur	-	2	3	14	30	49	53
43. Channarayapatna	7	3	6	36	43	95	109
44. Arkalgud	-	-	20	34	70	124	106
45. B e l u r	-	11	17	28	74	130	90
46. Arsikere	-	12	6	37	21	76	107
47. Shimoga	31	43	-	3	67	144	165
48. S a g a r	4	19	4	2	26	54	137
49. S o r a b	12	30	9	1	18	70	67
50. Tirthahalli	10	5	9	5	39	68	82
51. Hosanagar	2	18	5	3	13	41	53
52. Honnali	4	46	7	7	39	103	150
53. Shikarpur	5	29	-	-	22	56	73
54. Channagiri	4	63	4	8	44	123	230
55. Chikmagalur	9	1	11	14	13	48	130
56. Tarikere	3	12	11	45	49	120	91
57. Mudigere	4	1	23	-	4	32	29
58. K o p p a	-	4	3	2	6	15	52
59. K a d u r	-	8	3	35	71	117	108
60. Kalasa	-	1	3	-	1	5	2
Total for 1931-32	200	1,979	466	1,993	2,504	7,142	
Total for 1930-31	580	2,018	367	1,702	2,935		7,622

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SUPERINTENDENT C.V.D

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the number of inoculations done against epidemic diseases in the State during the year 1931-32.

Sl No.	Area	Rinderpest							Total for 1931-2	Total for 1930-31
		G.V.	S.A	S.S	B.Q.	H.S.	Anx.	Sheep pox		
1.	Bangalore	-	526	913	3941	-	83	-	5463	5532
2.	Anekal	-	-	102	1028	-	320	-	1450	3161
3.	Dodballapur	-	-	-	229	-	33	172	434	2161
4.	Channapatna	-	-	1405	2163	-	-	-	3568	3328
5.	Kankanhalli	-	-	977	897	-	-	-	1874	9532
6.	Magadi	-	-	-	949	-	-	-	949	2205
7.	Hoskote	-	-	-	462	-	-	-	462	889
8.	Nelamangala	77	-	364	1225	-	-	-	1666	1330
9.	Devanhalli	-	-	-	205	-	-	-	205	430
10.	Kolar	-	-	-	1266	-	-	-	1266	5002
11.	Chikballapur	-	-	-	951	105	78	276	1410	2103
12.	Chintamani	-	-	496	1138	-	95	-	1729	4648
13.	Goribidnur	-	-	-	1309	-	-	-	1309	3380
14.	Kolar Gold Fields.	-	-	-	178	-	-	155	333	559
15.	Bagepalli	-	-	-	989	-	-	-	989	2372
16.	Bowringpet	-	-	-	1887	-	-	-	1887	709
17.	Tumkur	-	-	-	3856	-	190	149	4195	2863
18.	Madhugiri	-	-	659	2119	134	-	165	3077	2361
19.	Sira	-	-	40	1645	-	375	-	2060	3031
20.	Pavagada	-	-	-	845	-	-	-	845	1678
21.	Tiptur	-	-	-	1485	-	-	90	1575	1875
22.	Kunigal	-	-	-	1090	-	66	-	1156	390
23.	Chitaldrug	31	-	3684	208	532	-	275	4730	3616
24.	Davangere	-	25	4837	666	742	-	-	6270	14,377
25.	Hiriyur	-	-	2019	1148	-	-	925	4092	1226 ~~1075~~
26.	Challakere	-	32	816	2191	-	-	496	3535	2189 ~~1816~~
27.	Hosadurga	-	-	-	426	540	-	-	966	1167
28.	Kadur	-	-	1117	394	274	-	1302	3087	2553
29.		-	-	2035	859	-	-	541	3435	316
30.		-	-	-	1658	-	-	-	1658	4363

31. Yedathore	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	29	850
32. Kadur	-	-	-	1103	-	-	-	1103	6666
33. Chamarajnagar	-	-	846	1143	-	143	-	2132	4852
34. Malvalli	-	-	-	1945	-	-	-	1945	7829
35. Heggadadevankote.	-	-	778	-	-	-	-	778	812
36. Nagamangala	-	-	-	1034	323	97	-	1453	2016
37. Gundlupet	-	438	2231	243	-	-	-	2912	2237
38. Mandya	-	-	679	1571	-	280	-	2530	5531
39. Krishnarajpet.	-	-	1095	479	-	242	-	1816	866
40. Hassan	-	-	-	1480	538	-	769	2787	4833
41. Sakleshpur	-	-	135	-	2202	50	-	2387	4296
42. Holenarsipur	2	-	-	1023	-	-	857	1882	3125
43. Channarayapatna	-	-	1666	1563	-	-	1811	4940	2940
44. Arkalgud	-	-	-	590	1417	-	-	2007	2056
45. B e l u r	-	-	-	188	418	-	104	710	1125
46. Arsikere	-	-	-	909	-	-	496	1405	3136
47. Shimoga	-	-	12080	~~12333~~	-	-	-	12080	5499
48. S a g a r	-	-	611	-	228	-	-	839	4474
49. S o r a b	-	-	1213	-	111	-	-	1324	2877
50. Tirthahalli	-	-	1714	-	634	-	-	2348	6480
51. Hosanagar	-	-	65	-	393	358	-	816	601
52. Honnali	-	-	1151	70	106	449	-	1776	7030
53. Shikarpur	-	-	1810	-	-	-	-	1810	19421
54. Channagiri	-	-	1620	-	270	227	-	2117	3222
55. Chikmagalur	-	-	1047	409	1009	-	-	2465	10218
56. Tarikere	-	-	442	1122	524	-	-	2088	817
57. Mudigere	-	10	510	-	1208	-	-	1728	757
58. K o p p a	-	-	4	43	-	-	-	43	2142
59. K a d u r	-	-	110	864	-	-	-	974	1900
60. Kalasa	-	-	-	-	4	186	-	190	-
Total for 1931-32	110	1031	49,167	53,215	11,711	3272	8583	127089	2
Total for 1930-31		549	133332	53,160	6,306	8972	6360	-	208679

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APPENDIX IV

Statement showing the work done in each Veterinary Institution in the State during the year 1931-32.

Sl No.	Name of the Institution	Fresh cases admitted.	Total cases attended.	No. of castrations performed.	No. of other operations performed.
1.	Bangalore	10,633	23,841	459	1,358
2.	Anekal	5,912	10,605	416	746
3.	Dodballapur	2,256	4,686	270	201
4.	Chann[illegible]t[illegible]	3,960	7,329	402	254
5.	Kankanhalli	3,996	5,943	91	123
6.	[illegible]	1,914	4,756	331	147
7.	[illegible]shte	2,712	4,934	181	145
8.	[illegible]	2,951	4,950	468	263
9.	[illegible]	1,752	3,628	79	157
10.	K[illegible]l[illegible]r	2,101	4,037	183	167
11.	Thi[illegible]	7,555	13,999	1,154	1,170
12.	Chintamani	2,185	5,012	168	581
13.	Goribidnur	2,554	6,269	448	342
14.	Kolar Gold Fields	3,408	9,613	229	133
15.	Bagepalli	2,642	4,448	352	148
16.	Bowringpet	1,228	3,069	95	46
17.	Tumkur	5,443	10,741	1,250	560
18.	Madhugiri	3,588	5,710	1,685	275
19.	Sira	3,666	6,811	1,415	392
20.	Pavagada	1,008	3,042	205	81
21.	Tiptur	3,327	6,431	647	179
22.	Kunigal	1,632	3,806	285	173
23	Chitaldrug	2,608	6,162	369	211
24.	Davangere	2,315	5,592	263	252
25.	Hiriyur	1,744	5,099	430	178
26.	Challakere	2,877	4,383	599	150
27.	Hosadurga	2,528	4,145	257	143
28	[illegible]lur	1,990	3,419	442	199
29.	[illegible]	1,138	3,225	53	86
[illegible]	[illegible]	6,698	20,851	352	1,259

31. Yedathore	1,936	3,463	221	154
32. Hunsur	2,732	6,130	291	135
33. Chamarajnagar	3,289	7,289	113	128
34. Malvalli	1,754	3,898	195	232
35. Heggadadevan-kote.	1,335	3,711	10	61
36. Naganangala	2,096	4,509	309	118
37. Gundlupet	2,254	6,285	162	240
38. Mandya	3,350	5,767	575	243
39. Krishnaraj-pet.	1,600	3,216	127	94
40. Hassan	4,221	7,081	584	231
41. Baklespur	1,909	6,199	30	200
42. Holenarsipur	2,234	4,117	326	140
43. Channaraya patna	4,100	6,206	1,041	298
44. Arkalgud	2,712	4,253	129	166
45. B e l u r	2,363	4,808	206	219
46. Arsikere	2,137	4,569	208	165
47. Shimoga	6,235	10,636	130	284
48. S a g a r	2,478	4,585	58	113
49. S o r a b	1,521	4,148	29	52
50. Tirthahalli	2,639	6,908	139	75
51. Hosanagar	2,501	5,019	18	115
52. Honnali	1,700	3,476	97	73
53. Shikarpur	3,038	6,651	75	143
54. Channagiri	2,091	5,423	132	137
55. Chikmagalur	3,722	7,763	138	179
56. Tarikere	3,210	5,829	125	123
57. Mudigere	1,356	3,287	26	46
58. K o p p a	2,838	5,267	47	53
59. K a d u r	1,653	2,883	299	202
60. Kalasa	997	2,105	25	47
Total for 1931-32	1,74,411	3,62,611	19,443	14,585
Total for 1930-31	1,68,206	3,41,770	17,264	11,920

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APPENDIX V

Statement showing the work done on tour by Veterinary Inspectors in the State for the year 1931-32.

Sl No.	Area	No. of cases treated on tour.	Castrations done on tour.	Operations done on tour.	Cattle Fairs attended	Taluk Conferences attended.
1.	Bangalore	2,063	585	280	2	-
2.	Anekal	93	397	-	4	-
3.	Doddaballapur	405	963	15	2	-
4.	Channapatna	702	102	-	1	1
5.	Kankanhalli	1,185	193	107	4	-
6.	Kunigal	1,171	615	3	3	-
7.	Closkote	858	258	20	1	-
8.	Malavalli	992	417	28	5	-
9.	Nagamangala	647	126	11	-	-
10.	Kolar	487	465	1	8	-
11.	Chikballapur	1,129	4,266	32	2	2
12.	Chintamani	447	1,337	62	6	2
13.	Goribidnur	833	3,268	19	1	1
14.	Kolar Gold Fields.	2	115	-	1	-
15.	Nagepalli	516	851	16	1	1
16.	Bowringpet	174	265	-	2	-
17.	Tumkur	597	684	99	4	-
18.	Madhugiri	139	484	13	2	1
19.	Sira	407	662	12	3	-
20.	Pavagada	304	460	-	2	-
21.	Tiptur	117	376	3	3	-
22.	Kunigal	16	189	-	1	-
23	Chitaldrug	258	717	11	-	-
24.	Davangere	337	336	15	2	-
25.	Hiriyur	420	656	38	-	-
26.	Challakere	606	301	28	-	-
27.	Hosadurga	453	271	3	-	-
28.	Harihar	339	538	19	1	-
29.	[illegible]	929	562	19	-	-
[illegible]	[illegible]	806	246	36	-	-

31. Yelburga	308	609	8	1	1
32. Lingsur	727	419	18	3	-
33. Chamarajanagar	272	417	8	-	-
34. Malvalli	324	129	28	2	-
35. Heggadevanakote.	271	41	5	-	-
36. Nagamangala	362	454	3	2	-
37. Gundlupet	659	715	39	-	-
38. Mandya	157	482	13	1	-
39. Krishnarajpet.	269	360	-	2	-
40. Hassan	286	774	-	2	-
41. Belur	253	154	8	-	-
42. Holenarsipur	247	201	5	1	-
43. Channarayapatna	281	501	45	2	-
44. Arkalgud	1,368	523	28	2	-
45. B e l u r	193	332	11	-	-
46. Arsikere	329	762	19	-	-
47. Shimoga	985	486	6	1	-
48. S a g a r	520	440	18	-	-
49. S o r a b	455	269	-	1	-
50. Tirthahalli	351	744	8	-	-
51. Hosanagar	478	170	13	-	-
52. Honnali	797	177	1	1	-
53. Shikarpur	237	56	-	1	-
54. Channagiri	758	474	8	-	-
55. Chikmagalur	451	756	50	-	-
56. Tarikere	673	398	57	-	1
57. Mudigere	366	230	9	-	-
58. K o p p a	614	412	3	-	-
59. K a d u r	761	878	8	1	-
60. Kalasa	179	22	11	-	-
Total for 1931-32	31,352	33,065	1,320	84	10
Total for 1930-31	39,903	43,504	1,018	51	31

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Eight thousand, five hundred and eighty three sheep were vaccinated successfully during the year against 6,360 of the previous year. Sheep-pox vaccine was manufactured and supplied by the Serum Institute during the year. The present method of manufacture of sheep-pox lymph has been found more efficacious than the Borrel's method undertaken by the Scientific Section last year.

PARASITIC DISEASES:- These are becoming a serious problem and cause severe economic loss to live stock industry in the State. Inspite of various methods of treatment, the mortality under this head has not abated. The problem has now been taken up by the Research Section and a systematic study of the parasites affecting domesticated animals will be undertaken during the coming years with a view to suggest practical methods of dealing with them in the field.

PERSONNEL.

The staff, as a whole, have done another year's useful work, notwithstanding the fact that a number of them had their constitutions undermined by malaria serving in the unhealthy tracts of Malnad.

Two Veterinary Inspectors Messrs C.V.Govinda Rao and K.R.Ramachand Rao deserve special mention, for exceptionally good work they have done during the year.

There is still discontentment among the lower subordinates owing to their pay not having been improved, and this seriously affects the efficiency of the work of the Department. But it is feared that no proposal for the reorganisation of the subordinate services would be entertained by Government until the present financial conditions improve.

During the year four Graduates from the Punjab Veterinary College one from the Bombay Veterinary College and one from the Madras Veterinary College were entertained. One Veterinary Inspector attached to the Agricultural School at Hebbal retired from service, and one Veterinary Inspector died. During the year the services of two temporary Veterinary Inspectors were terminated.

During the year Mr.P.M.Narainaswami Naidu one of the officers of the Department, was awarded the Damodar Doss scholarship for advanced study in Veterinary Science and sent to Germany for a period of two years.

There were 13 more stipendiary students undergoing training in the Punjab Veterinary College, four in the Madras College, four in the Bengal Veterinary College, and one in the Bombay College at the close of the year.

Three Graduates from the Punjab Veterinary College, one from Bombay and another from Madras Veterinary College have completed their course, and four of these have been entertained temporarily in the Department.

Owing to financial stringency, no fresh scholarships were sanction by Government during the year in any of the Veterinary Colleges in India.

HOSPITALS & DISPENSARIES.

At the commencement of the year, the total number of Veterinary Institutions in the State remained at sixty Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries. Although some of the local bodies were willing to contribute their quota towards opening of Veterinary Dispensaries in their Taluks, Government could not sanction new dispensaries during the year owing to financial stress.

The equipment of many of the institutions remains unsatisfactory and inadequate and seriously affects the usefulness of these institutions. However, during the year the Municipalities of Chikballapur and Chennagiri were pleased to contribute the cost of purchase of some essential surgical instruments of every day use, to the Veterinar

Dispensaries located in their Taluks; the Gold Filed Sanitary Board purchased a few reference books for the Veterinary Dispensary at Robertsonpet, and Mr. Thibbe Gowda of Begur Village presented a useful obstetric set to the Veterinary Dispensary at Kunigal.

BUILDINGS:- Most of the Veterinary Institutions are still located in rented and unsuitable buildings. During the year the building donated by Mr.Madurayappa of Davangere was completed and was handed over to the Department on 3rd April 1932. The buildings donated by Anaimahal Sivai Gowda at Saklespur, Marala Siddappa at Arsikere and the late Agumbe Rama Rao at Thirthahalli have not progressed. The proposal of building a Veterinary Hospital for Mysore City is before Government. It will be pleasing to note that one Mr. Siddegowda of Magadi has donated Rs 4,000/- through the good offices of the Amildar, Magadi, for the construction of a Veterinary Dispensary at Magadi, and that the Municipality have kindly given the site free of cost for the purpose. Arrangements are in progress for putting up the building.

WORK IN THE INSTITUTIONS.

One lakh, seventy-four thousand, four hundred and eleven cases were admitted into the several Veterinary Institutions in the State, for treatment against 1,68,206 cases admitted during the previous year.

Nineteen thousand, four hundred and forty-three castrations were performed at these institutions and 14,585 surgical operations were undertaken during the year, against 17,264 castrations and 11,920 surgical operations performed during the previous year. The percentage of village cattle brought to these institutions during the year was more than 50% of the total cases treated, thus it is seen that these institutions are gaining popularity more and more with the agriculturists in the State. There has been an all-round increase in the work of these institutions during the year.

WORK DONE ON TOUR.

During the year all systematic touring had to be curtailed owing to financial stringency. Nevertheless Veterinary Inspectors continue to do touring to a limited extent while attending to outbreak reports of contagious diseases in their area, to and fro from their Headquarters to castrate scrub bulls, to treat and operate upon animals requiring treatment in the villages they visited. Thus, the staff, while on tour, visited 10,135 villages, castrated 33,065 scrub bulls, treated 31,352 cases, and performed 1,320 surgical operations during the year, as against 14,660 villages visited, 43,504 castrations, 39,903 cases treated, and 1,018 surgical operations performed during the previous year.

CATTLE FAIRS

Eighty-six Cattle Fairs were held during the year, of which 84 were attended by the staff. In all the Fairs temporary Veterinary Dispensaries were opened and castration demonstrations and propaganda work were done.

The rules and regulations framed by the special committee for the proper organisation and management of Cattle Fairs have not as yet been approved by Government and Cattle Fairs are still being held without any systematic organisation.

Only one Cattle Fair - a minor one at Vakkleri in Kolar District - was stopped during the year owing to the prevalence of cholera among humans.

BREEDING BULLS.

During the year all breeding bulls and buffaloes were removed from Veterinary Hospitals and handed over to Village Panchayets and private bodies, and a few of them were sold out, as they had become old and useless for the purpose.

A noticeable feature during the year, was the introduction of an intensive programme of castration work, with a view to weed more systematically, all the scrub bulls in the villages, inaugurated under the Village improvement scheme by Mr.A.V.Ramanathan, Deputy Commissioner in Kolar District. Under this scheme, trained castration demonstrators are appointed by Village Panchayats, and are provided with a pair of Burdizzo Castrators. These men are required to tour systematically in all the villages and to work under the technical supervision of the Taluk Veterinary Inspectors, to castrate all the scrubs. Now that the ancient method of mulling is completely superseded by the Burdizzo method, this system is sure to become popular, as Veterinary Inspectors are not able to undertake this more fully, owing to their attendance at outbreaks of contagious diseases and Hospital work. This system, if universally adopted, will necessitate the purchase and maintenance of good breeding bulls by Village Panchayats and with the concession rates now offered by Government, surely the live-stock industry in the State will get a fresh stimulus. With a view to extend this system of propoganda to all parts of the State, the Amildars have all been addressed in the matter.

CONFERENCES.

During the year the staff attended 10 out of 12 Conferences held under the auspices of Village Panchayats and delivered lectures on Veterinary and allied subjects.

JUTKA PONIES.

The formal Jutka pony inspections are being conducted by the staff in parts of the State where there is regular service, but it serves no useful purpose. Unless the Police co-operate with the Department in enforcing the Regulation for prevention of cruelty to animals (Regulation 1 of 1895) maimed and decrepit animals will be yoked and worked. The usual half yearly reports of inspection were sent to the District Magistrates.

SCIENTIFIC SECTION

Of the two officers appointed for investigation of diseases of live-stock, one was transferred to the Serum Institute as Assistant Bacteriologist during the year, and the other was in charge of the entire section, and Laboratory accommodation was provided for him in the new Serum Institute at Hebbal, with a view to concentrate all work on disease investigation.

The investigation work already undertaken on Johne's disease, Yedairoga, and Parasitic diseases, was continued during the year, and the manufacture of sheep-pox vaccine, anthrax serum and vaccine, and Rinderpest goat virus was transferred to the Serum Institute.

Encouraged by the results of treatment adopted for parasitic diarrhoea in sheep during the previous year, a more systematic dosing of all sheep with the anthelmentic mixture was undertaken at regular intervals as a mass treatment during the year. With the kind co-operation of the Live Stock Expert in Mysore, all Government sheep in Hebbal, Yellichihalli and Ajjampur and the Palace sheep in Madhuvana, and sheep numbering nearly 6,000 belonging to the members of the Kolar Sheep Breeders' Association were dosed thrice with an interval of one and a half to two months between each dosing. Except at Gannerhalli and Settihalli in Kolar District where there occurred a small mortality among the dosed, the treatment was very satisfactory. This created confidence in the treatment adopted, and many private flock owners in parts of Goribidnur, Bangalore, Arsikere and Kadur got their sheep treated by the local Veterinary Inspectors and thus nearly 11,000 sheep were dosed successfully during the year.

With a view to undertake intensive work, a scheme for further research into Johne's disease among cattle was prepared and submitted during the year. The treatment of clinically affected cattle with

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MYSORE SERUM INSTITUTE FOR THE YEAR 1930-31

WITH THE GOVERNMENT REVIEW THEREON.

Government of his highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. D. 3182-3—C. V. 24-31-3, dated 22nd December 1931.

Report on the Administration of the Serum Institute.

Reviews the —— for the year 1930-31.

READ—

Letter No. Per. 45 of 1931-32, dated 1st October 1931, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore submitting the Report on the Administration of the Serum Institute for the year ended 1930-31.

ORDER NO. D. 3182-3—C. V. 24-31-3, DATED 22ND DECEMBER 1931.

Recorded.

2. The quantity of Anti-Rinderpest serum prepared was a lakh of doses less than in the last year. This reduction is said to be due to the decreased demand for the serum consequent on the steady decline in the number of Rinderpest outbreaks. It is reported that there was an appreciable increase in the demand from outside the State particularly from Hyderabad, Madras and Cochin for the serum prepared in the Institute, over a lakh of doses having been sold in the year under review against about 2,000 doses in the previous year.

Cost of Production.—The unit cost of serum rose from 11 to 13 pies per dose during the year while the similar cost of virus was reduced from 12 to 8 pies per c. c_s

Other Biological Products.—Government are glad to note that the Institute has taken up the work of manufacturing Sera and Vaccines for the control of diseases other than Rinderpest. Some doses of Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia Vaccine are reported to have been prepared and supplied for use. The results of trial of Black-quarter Filtrate made in the Institute are stated to be promising. Some quantity of Black-quarter Serum has been produced for purposes of test. Laboratory experiments are also being conducted for making Sheep-Pox Vaccine and for using Goat Virus instead of Serum Simultaneous inoculation.

Investigations.—It is reported that experiments in regard to the immunity conferred by the Serum Simultaneous method of inoculation against Rinderpest were continued in the year and important observations made. The results of further work on this problem are awaited with interest.

The work of the Institute was very efficiently carried on in the year under report.

B. T. KESAVA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

To —The Director of Agriculture in Mysore.
The Senior Surgeon in Mysore.

Exd.—C. K.

REPORT OF THE SERUM INSTITUTE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1931.

INTRODUCTION.

The steady reduction in the number of Rinderpest outbreaks in the State has led to a reduced demand for antirinderpest serum. This was however partly counterbalanced by an increase in demand from outside the State. The total production of antirinderpest serum was 11,22,016 doses or approximately one lakh of doses less than the previous year. There was a large increase in the sale of Serum to Hyderabad, Madras, Cochin and certain other South Indian States, the total sold being 1,01,807 doses as compared with 2,150 doses in the previous year. If we can maintain a fairly steady demand for our serum from outside the State, it will help greatly to stabilize production.

While the unit cost of serum rose slightly from 11 pies to 13 pies per dose, the unit cost of virus was greatly reduced (8 pies per c. c. as compared with 12 pies per c. c. in the previous year). This latter was due to a much more efficient use of the virus producing animals.

The observations made by Dr. Parthasarathy on the failure of the serum simultaneous method of inoculation to confer lasting immunity on young animals is of great importance. If further investigations in this connection confirm the observations already made, it will mean that we shall have to allow for two inoculations, one during the first year and one later, to give the immunity to desease that is required.

An important step taken during the year has been the manufacture of sera and vaccines for the control of the two cattle diseases next in importance to Rinderpest, *viz.*, Hæmorrhagic Septicaemia and Black-Quarter. The crowded conditions prevailing in the old institute buildings and compound have allowed for only a beginning in this direction but the results have been decidedly promising. With the transfer to our new quarters, a transfer which has been delayed much longer than was expected, it is hoped to supply the whole needs of the State in this regard.

The work during the year has been carried on very efficiently by Dr. Parthasarathy and his staff.

LESLIE C. COLEMAN,
Director of Agriculture.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MYSORE SERUM INSTITUTE FOR THE YEAR 1930-31.

General.—The work of the Institute consisted, as in the previous year, of the production of Anti-Rinderpest Serum and Rinderpest Virus for supplying to Civil Veterinary Department to do S. S. inoculations. The Institute is still situated in the adjoining buildings of the Guest Quarters in "Race View," High Grounds. It was expected at the beginning of the year 1930-31 that the Institute would be shifted to the new buildings at Hebbal by about the end of the year 1930; but as the buildings are not yet completed the Institute is not shifted till now. The incinerator on the design of the one constructed in Java Serum Institute has just been undertaken for execution by the Public Works Department. A bore hole was sunk by the Department of Industries and Commerce at a cost of Rs. 1,840 and the supply of water is expected to vary between 1,000 and 2,000 gallons per hour.

During the year, revised estimates were made by the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, Public Health Department, for the sanitary fittings and drainage of the premises of the Institute, the former for Rs. 3,960 and the latter for Rs. 4,468. The Government sanction was received for the execution of the works on 30th March 1931 and the works undertaken by the Sanitary Engineer are under execution.

Government in their order No. D. 9231-2—C. V. 73-304, dated 30th March 1931 sanctioned the estimate prepared by the Agricultural Engineer for Rs. 6,150 for the necessary furniture and laboratory furniture. The work undertaken by him is almost complete.

An estimate for Rs. 3,883 that was prepared by the Electrical Department was sanctioned by Government in their order No. D. 9752-4—C. V. 95-30-2, dated 22nd April 1931 and the work is being attended to by the Superintendent, Electrical Department.

A cold chamber of an aggregate capacity of about 1,500 c. ft. is being erected by the General Electric Co., of Madras at a cost of Rs. 11,845 and the work is not yet completed.

A hot room is being constructed by the Agricultural Engineer at a cost of Rs. 2,900 and the completion of the room is delayed as the heating elements have not yet been supplied by the company who undertook to supply them.

Reserve Depot.—When the Institute is shifted to the new buildings, the reserve animals will be stationed in the plantations to the north of Hebbal Butts.

Animals.—Animals used at the Institute for the production of the materials were he-buffaloes and buffalo bull calves; Malnad bull calves and later some goats were also purchased in connection with serum test and goat rinderpest virus experiments. At the beginning of the year tenders were called for the purchase of the he-buffaloes. As the tender rates received were higher than the rate at which the animals were being purchased, permission was obtained to buy the animals as usual. Tenders were called for the supply of he-buffaloes during 1931-32 and as the rates offered are very favourable, the tender system is now adopted.

Tenders for the supply of calves were not called for as it was felt that right type of animals could not be obtained in large numbers from one man. The supply was obtained from 7 suppliers at Rs. 15 each. Later, when one gentleman volunteered to supply at Rs. 13 each, the suppliers were asked whether they would supply at Rs. 13 and as they consented to supply, a contract was made with them for the supply at Rs. 13. Tenders were called for the supply of calves during 1931-32. The rate offered and accepted is extremely favourable *i.e.*, Rs. 9-8-0 as compared to Rs. 15 and Rs. 13 of last year.

No difficulty was felt in purchasing the animals for use but difficulty was greatly felt in disposing of the used animals, both he-buffaloes and calves. Cattle dealers from Coimbatore purchased some animals. But, a large majority had to be maintained at

Bettahalli where unfortunately there was not much of pasture. They had to be fed on ragi straw at a cost of Rs. 5,709. Tenders were called for the disposal of the used animals at the beginning of the year and the only tender that was received was accepted. The person who tendered refused to execute the bond and take the animals and was prepared to forego his deposit. The animals could not be disposed of early during the whole of last year. This year tenders were called for and the approved tenderers have executed the necessary agreement bond both for the sale of he-buffaloes and calves. The animals that have not yet come to condition are stationed at Bettahalli. As soon as the animals are ready for disposal, they will be sold and the depot at the Bettahalli kaval will be closed.

Epidemic diseases.—There were no outbreaks of epidemic diseases this year and there was no necessity for the animals to be shifted to Kenchanahalli kaval which has been reserved as an isolation depot. There was no interruption of the routine work of the Institute. But, as the facilities for *post mortem* examination are not good at present, bled animals got occasionally infection of malignant œdema when the carcasses had to be taken out and burnt. During the year the animals were located at the Institute reserve depot near Sampagai tank and Bettahalli Kaval. The total number of animals that were sent to Bettahalli Kaval during the year was 550 buffaloes and 163 calves.

Establishment.—The establishment consisted of one Assistant Superintendent, 6 Veterinary Inspectors, 9 Salustries and 3 Laboratory Attendants.

As it has been arranged to prepare other biological preparations as B. Q. Filtrate, B. Q. Serum, H. S. Vaccine, H. S. Serum, etc., additional establishment involving a cost of Rs. 5,004 per year has been sanctioned in G. O. No. D. 510-11—C. V. 84-305, dated 24th July 1931.

There was no change in the ministerial staff nor in the menial establishment. Though an additional Clerk was sanctioned and provided for in the budget, the appointment was not made as the Government did not give effect to the sanction accorded. Difficulty is felt in carrying out the office work for want of sufficient number of clerks.

Laboratory.—The work was conducted in the small room as in the previous years with the poor facilities available. The Officer in charge looked after the work with the help of Mr. R. M. Purushotham, Veterinary Inspector, in the early part of the year. Later, another Veterinary Inspector was also posted to assistant in addition to his own work so that another trained hand may be available for the work whenever necessity arose. Mr. R. M. Purushotham who has been working in the Laboratory for the last 3 years went to Muktesar on leave to attend the Post Graduate Course at his own cost and returned in June 1931. During his absence, the other Veterinary Inspector who was working in the Laboratory was doing the work of Mr. R. M. Purushotham.

Laboratory work has increased not only in connection with the routine testing of the R. P. virus and serum but also in connection with the preliminary work undertaken in connection with the production of H. S. Vaccine, B. Q. Filtrate, B. Q. Serum, etc. The Government were pleased to sanction the appointment of one Assistant Bacteriologist and one of the Assistant Superintendents working in the Scientific section of the Civil Veterinary Department has been decided upon to be taken on for the place. Further work in connection with investigations was also done in the laboratory.

Number of blood smears of virus animals examined during the year ..	1,820
Total number of microscopical examinations done during the year for aerobic cultures in blood	1,755
Number of plate cultures	1,755
Number of aerobic of cultures done	1,755 (original) 75 (done second time)
Number of microscopical examinations done in connection with post mortem both buffaloes and calves	2,093
Number of post mortems done during the year	2,122
Total number of brews (serum) examined	5
Post mortems of rabbits done for H. S.	6

Virus.—Buffalo bull calves were solely used for the production of virus. As a result of the observations made during the year 1929-30, the clinical signs that were

decided upon for the selection of animals for getting the virus were followed. In consequence, not only was there no difficulty in meeting the demand, but also nearly 50 per cent more of virus was supplied though the number of animals used was 25 per cent less than that of the previous year. Regarding the cost of production, the establishment charges was the same while there was an increased quantity produced and at the same time the cost of the animals was also less, each c.c. of virus costed 8 pies as compared with one anna of last year.

A paper on the method and observations in the production of Rinderpest virus was read before the All India Veterinary Conference that was held in Bangalore in December 1930.

Some reports were received from the Civil Veterinary Department about the outbreaks of Rinderpest among the protected animals. Suggestions were made to the Department to use pooled virus instead of single bottle virus used. No reports have been received since.

Total number of buffalo bull calves used during the year	2,440

	c. c.
Quantity of virus produced including the quantity remaining on 1st July 1930	13,93,175
Quantity supplied to Mysore Civil Veterinary Department	10,98,425
Quantity taken by the Veterinary Inspectors of the Institute for inoculating Amritmahal cattle.	7,075
Quantity supplied to places outside the State	Nil.
Quantity used in the Institute	48,775
Quantity of virus discarded	2,33,725
Quantity of virus remaining on 1st July 1931	5,175

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cost of calves purchased and used during the year	35,614	8	0
Establishment charges (The pay of virus section, ½ of Officer's pay, ⅓ of the office establishment, laboratory section and packing section)	10,754	4	8
Feeding charges (⅓ of the whole cost is taken)	9,911	5	4
Contingencies (½ of the whole cost is taken)	4,792	9	10
Chemicals (⅓ of the whole cost is taken)	347	14	10
Travelling allowance (½ of the whole cost is taken)	1,085	5	0
Total cost	62,505	15	8
Deduct receipts from the sale of done calves and carcasses	3,715	0	0
Deduct receipts from the probable realisation by the sale of animals on hand at Rs. 1-8-0 per animal	289	8	0
Nett cost of virus	58,501	7	8

13,85,100 c.c. of virus produced cost Rs. 58,501-7-8 working out at 8 pies per c.c of virus as compared with 12 pies per c.c of last year.

2,35,750 c.c. were produced from 285 animals and had to be rejected as they did not exhibit the clinical signs of the disease. 315 animals could not be infected.

Anti-Rinderpest Serum.—It was proposed to produce 12 lakhs of doses during the year and provision was made in the budget accordingly.

He-buffaloes were used for the production of serum as usual. There were on hand at the beginning of the year 159 animals bought out of the allotments of the previous year and during the year 1930-31, 885 animals were purchased making up a total of 1,044 of which 896 were utilised for serum production and 148 were retained for the current year's use and used in July 1931. There were 75 deaths among the animals utilised, 21 before use and 54 during the period of serum production.

The total quantity of serum produced during the year was 11,22,016 doses. There was a stock of 2,71,954 doses thus making up a total of 13,93,970 doses for the year. The Civil Veterinary Department indented for 9,55,000 does and there was no difficulty in meeting their demand. 1,01,870 doses were sold to places outside the State and 14,514 doses were used by the Institute for experiments both in the Institute and Amritmahal kavals. The balance of serum on hand at the end of the year was 2,84,390 doses.

	doses.
Quantity of Serum sold to Hyderabad-Deccan	75,280
Quantity of Serum sold to Madras	20,000
Quantity of Serum sold to Ichalkaranji	1,000
Quantity of Serum sold to Pudukōtah	2,000
Quantity of Serum sold to Cochin State	3,590
Quantity of Serum in stock on 1st July 1930	2,71,954
Quantity of Serum produced during the year	11,22,016
Quantity of Serum supplied to Mysore Civil Veterinary Department ..	9,55,000
Quantity of Serum taken by the Veterinary Inspectors of the Institute for inoculating the Amritmahal cattle	5,700
Quantity of Serum supplied to places outside the State	1,01,870
Quantity of Serum used in the Institute	8,814
Quantity of Serum remaining on 1st July 1931	2,84,390

	Rs.	ā.	p.
Cost of buffaloes purchased and used	35,840	0	0
Establishment charges (Pay of the serum section, ½ of Officers' pay ⅔ of office establishment, laboratory section and packing section)	25,136	13	5
Feeding charges (⅔ of the whole cost is taken)	19,822	10	8
Contingencies (½ of the whole cost is taken)	4,792	9	10
Chemicals (⅔ of the whole cost is taken)	695	13	8
T. A. (½ of the whole cost istaken)	1,085	5	0
Total cost ..	87,573	4	7
Deduct receipts from the sale of done buffaloes and carcasses ..	6,166	0	0
Deduct receipts from the probable realisable amount by the sale of used animals on hand at Rs. 17-4-0 per pair	1,035	0	0
Nett cost of serum ..	80,172	4	7

11,22,016 doses of serum were produced at a total cost of Rs. 80,172-4-7 working at 13 pies per dose of 5 c.c as against 11 pies of last year.

The increase in cost of serum by 2 pies is due to the maintenance of the establishment for the production of a smaller quantity of serum, the increase in expenditure towards feed, as the reserve animals had to be fed for a long time as they were not required to prepare the serum as usual and the extra expenditure of Rs. 5,709 incurred in feeding the used animals at Bettahalli Kaval as the animals could not be sold and as there was no fodder in the Bettahalli or in Gulhatti kavals. Further, the total cost of straw used in the Institute was increased by 25 per cent as the tendered rate accepted by Government was Rs. 1-9-0 as compared with Rs. 1-5-0 of 1929-30.

The serum testing was done with malnad calves. The total number of calves used for the purpose during the year was 60 at a cost of Rs. 1,184-12-0 excluding the T. A. of the Veterinary Inspector who went for purchasing them. As it is found that buffalo bull calves will also serve the purpose as well as the malnad claves, the latter will not be purchased as a rule unless it is found absolutely necessary.

As per returns of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, the total number of inoculations done with the material supplied to the Civil Veterinary Department is 1,32,777 S.S. and 549 S.A.

Other Biological products.—The work of preparing other biological products was undertaken during the latter two months of the year.

Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia Vaccine.—As soon as the culture was available H. S. Vaccine was prepared and supplied to the department.

	doses.
The quantity produced	1,790
Quantity supplied to the Civil Veterinary Department	1,790

Black-Quarter Filtrate.—Experiments in connection with the preparation of filtrate were started and 2,450 c.c. of filtrate were prepared to be ready for use as per arrangement with the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, in Mandya Taluk. As no reports were received from Mandya Taluk, the filtrate was arranged to be used in some villages of Bangalore Taluk. As the results received so far have been favourable, arrangements have been made to supply B. Q. Filtrate to the department for general use.

Black-Quarter Serum.—The work of producing B. Q. Serum has also been undertaken and the animals were immunised for the purpose and serum produced. The serum is ready and as soon as the test is completed it will be supplied to the Civil Veterinary Department on indent.

Animals used were he-buffaloes that were used for Rinderpest Serum production. The animals were brought to condition and made use of for preparing B. Q. Serum.

The total number of animals used was 10.

Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia Serum.—As there was no accommodation for the production of H. S. Serum it could not be produced during the year.

Sheep Pox-vaccine.—The supply of sheep pox vaccine has also been undertaken and information as to the places where epidemics have occured were requested at about the end of the year. The laboratory experiments are being conducted. As soon as the material is produced and tested, it will be issued.

Goat Virus.—During the month of April 1931 as it was learnt that goat virus could be used by itself without serum in protecting animals, experiments were started to see the nature of infection in goats and the nature of infection in buffaloes with goat virus.

Thirty-nine goats were used and 8 buffalo bull calves were inoculated with the goat virus. As the results looked favourable it was arranged with the Superintendent, Amritmahal Department to do the goat virus inoculations among the Government animals at Heggadadevankote.

As the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, wished to inoculate the Amritmahal animals 300 c.c. of goat virus was supplied to the Department. It is learnt that the results were favourable. It has been decided by the Director that experiments should be conducted in a systematic manner to ensure that there will be no risk in using goat virus instead of S. S. inoculation. The experiments are being conducted at the Institute.

Total number of goats used in the Institute	39
Total number of goats used for production of virus	16
	c. c.
Total quantity of virus used at the Institute	200
Total quantity of virus supplied to Civil Veterinary Department ..	300

Investigations.—Experiments in connection with the therapeutic uses of Anti-Rinderpest Serum in virus produced animals that have exhibited the signs of the disease were done. 335 animals were subjected to the treatment and it was found that there was no appreciable difference between the animals treated and untreated.

Rinderpest immunity experiment which was started last year was continued. Among the S. S. inoculated and hyperimmunised animals, 102 of varying ages were tested with virus alone one year after the S. S. inoculation. Though there were no deaths among the 102, a large number of animals under one year showed signs of infection. Ten out of thirteen (two months old calves), two out of three (four to five months old calves), one out of seven (six months calves) took the infection with clear signs of the disease. Four out of seven (7 months old calves), 6 out of eight (8 months calves) had continued temperature showing that they had a milder infection.

One out of 32 animals between one and two years of age, one out of 12 animals between two and four years showed signs of infection. Seventeen animals of over four years of age did not take the infection.

These results indicate that calves under 6 months get a fairly good infection and calves between 6 months and one year a milder infection when they are S. S. inoculated, hyperimmunised and given virus alone one year later. That is, calves under one year of age when protected by S. S. inoculation do not retain the complete immunity; but lose it during the course of the year. The period of good immunity increases with the age of the calf. Beyond the age of one year, the animals seem to possess fairly good immunity for one year. Experiments will be continued to see how long the animals retain the immunity beyond one year.

I may be permitted to acknowledge the good work done by the staff who had to work under very difficult conditions in the Amritmahal kavals in connection with the

experiments. The thanks of the Institute are due to Mr. Lakshmipathy, Superintendent of the Amritmahal Department who gave the Institute all the facilities necessary for the work.

Conclusion.—Of the total amount Rs. 1,96,520 sanctioned by the Government for expenditure during the year 1930-31, a sum of Rs. 10,473 was reappropriated for expenditure in the Agricultural Department proper, leaving Rs. 1,86,047 of which total amount actually spent was Rs. 1,63,469-14-10 including the expenditure under "Apparatus. Chemicals and Glassware" and under "Buildings and Repairs."

Total receipts during the year by the sale of serum and used animals and carcasses and hide. etc., was Rs. 29,218-13-0 leaving a nett expenditure of Rs. 1,34,251-1-10 for the maintenance of the Institute.

It was anxiously expected that the new buildings would be completed during the year but the completion of the work has been unfortunately delayed. It is expected that the Institute will be shifted to its new building at Hebbal before the end of December 1931.

P. PARTHASARATHY,

Officer in charge, Mysore Serum Institute.

W D 802—GPB—155—18 11-31.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MYSORE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1931-32.

WITH THE GOVERNMENT REVIEW THEREON.

Government of his highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. D. 2665-2713—C. V. 28-32-3, dated 14th December 1932.

Administration Report.

Reviews the —— of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1931-32.

READ—

Letter No. Per. 44 of 32-33, dated 22nd September 1932, from the Director of Agriculture, submitting the Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1931-32.

ORDER NO. D. 2665-2713—C. V. 28-32-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 14TH DECEMBER 1932.

Recorded.

2. *Administration.*—Major R. W. Simpson having retired on 22nd July 1931, Mr. K. Krishnaiengar was in charge of the Department during the rest of the year under report.

3. *Contagious Diseases.*—Government note with satisfaction that the mortality from Rinderpest was, during the year under report, only 1,201 the lowest on record and that the intensive campaign of serum simultaneous inoculations carried out during the past few years has contributed largely to this result.

The number of outbreaks of Black-quarter has been slightly larger during the year than in the previous year notwithstanding the protection given to a large number of animals during the year, the number inoculated against Black-quarter being reported to be 53,215 against 53,160 in the previous year.

The recorded mortality among cattle from contagious diseases excluding Rinderpest was 14,422 as against 18,306 in the preceding year.

It is reported that the cattle mortality returns are not being promptly sent by the Village Officers. Government trust that the Deputy Commissioners of Districts will take necessary action to impress upon the Village Officers, the importance of greater promptness on their part in this matter and report the action taken for the information of Government.

4. *Veterinary Dispensaries.*—The total number of Veterinary Institutions in the State remained the same, *viz.*, 60 as in the last year.

5. *Tours.*—The Veterinary staff treated during their tours 31,352 cases, castrated 33,065 animals, performed 1,320 operations as against 39,903, 43,504, 1,018 respectively during the past year. Systematic touring should be insisted upon as far as possible.

6. *Breeding Bulls.*—The system of maintaining breeding bulls in Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries was discontinued during the year. A report of the results of the scheme said to have been undertaken in the Kolar District for carrying on, as an experimental measure, an intensive programme for the castration of undesirable scrub bulls will be awaited.

7. *Jutka Ponies.*—The inspection of jutka ponies was conducted in parts of the State where there is regular service. The Inspector-General of Police is requested to issue suitable instructions to the Officers of the Police Department to co-operate with the Veterinary Department in enforcing the regulation for prevention of cruelty to animals.

8. *Scientific Section.*—The manufacture of sheep-pox vaccine, anthrax serum and vaccine and rinderpest goat virus was transferred to the Serum Institute.

9. *Miscellaneous.*—Eighty-six cattle fairs were held during the year and the departmental staff attended 84 fairs. In all the fairs, temporary Veterinary Dispensaries were opened and castration demonstrations were also held. The rules and regulations framed by the Special Live Stock Committee for the systematic organisation and management of cattle fairs are under the consideration of Government. The staff attended 10 out of 12 conferences held by the Village Panchayets. The Fourth Annual Conference of the Mysore Veterinary Medical Association was held during May 1932, under the presidency of S. P. Rajagopalachari, Esq., B.A., B.L., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

10. *Conclusion.*—The work of the Department was satisfactory.

S. ABDUL WAJID,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

To—The Director of Agriculture in Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts
The Presidents of District Boards, through the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Heads of other Departments.

Exd—P. S. R. N.

W D 1277—G P B—875—20-12-32

INTRODUCTION.

Major R. W. Simpson was permitted to retire from service from 22nd July 1931 and Mr. K. Krishniengar who succeeded him as Superintendent was in charge of the department during the rest of the year.

It is gratifying to be able to record that the mortality due to Rinderpest, the most serious cattle disease in the State was the lowest on record during the year. Whether there is periodicity in the incidence of this disease or not—the theory of periodicity cannot yet be considered as established—there cannot be much doubt that the intensive campaign of Serum simultaneous inoculations carried out during the past few years has contributed largely towards this result. The statement furnished by the Superintendent in his report showing the results of serum simultaneous inoculation in the State is such as to convince the most sceptic, that the immunity conferred by this treatment is lasting and real. The other serious diseases such as Blackquarter, Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia, etc., were in evidence pretty much to the same extent as in the previous year. These were successfully treated with the appropriate biological products manufactured solely in our Serum Institute without having to import practically any of the material from outside.

The grants for travelling allowances were cut down owing to financial conditions. In spite of this fact, the work done by the staff while in headquarters and on tour has suffered no material reduction. There are two facts which may be noted in this connection. One is the very large number of castrations performed during the year. This is a useful measure calculated to raise the level of the quality of the live stock in the State in course of time. The other is, that of the cases treated in the Veterinary Institutions, more than 50 per cent of the cases came from the villages which shows that these institutions are steadily gaining in popularity. The system of maintaining breeding bulls in the Veterinary Hospitals and dispensaries was discontinued during the year. Mention may be made here of an experiment started by Mr. A. V. Ramanathan, Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District as part of the Village Improvement Scheme Trained demonstrators are appointed by village panchayets and provided with Burdizzo Castrators and these are required to tour systematically and castrate undesirable scrub bulls in their territory. The results will be watched and if found satisfactory, steps may be taken to extend the scheme to other places.

No fresh dispensaries were opened during the year and no fresh veterinary scholarships were awarded for study in Indian colleges during the year for financial reasons. It should be mentioned however that a Damodar-Das Scholarship was for the first time awarded to a Veterinary Inspector, who was sent to Germany for higher Veterinary studies.

The Superintendent again complains that the cattle mortality returns are not being sent by the village officers as promptly as they might be. Some action seems to be necessary to impress upon the village officials the importance of greater promptness in this matter on their part.

Various public bodies, Government Officers and private gentlemen have rendered valuable assistance to the department. To these, due acknowledgments, with which I would like to associate myself, have been made by the Superintendent in his report.

Finally, I would like to be permitted to place on record my deep appreciation of the services of Major R. W. Simpson. He presided over the department for 11 years and to his unceasing effort is due the present position and popularity of the Veterinary Department in the estimation of the public.

H. V. KRISHNAYYA,
Offg. *Director of Agriculture.*

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MYSORE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1931-32.

Administration.

Major R. W. Simpson, was in charge of the Department until he retired on 22nd July 1931 when I assumed charge and continued to hold it throughout the year.

Mr. K. N. Srinivasan, Assistant Superintendent, was in charge of the Tumkur Division until 2nd April 1932 and proceeded on privilege leave on transfer to Mysore. Mr. N. Krishnaiengar, Senior Veterinary Inspector, Dodballapur, took charge of the Mysore Division during the absence of Mr. K. N. Srinivasan on leave.

Mr. C. K. Srinivasiengar, Assistant Superintendent, was in charge of the Shimoga Division until 5th April 1932 and on transfer to Tumkur Division he took charge there on 13th April 1932.

Mr. R. M. Patankar, Assistant Superintendent, handed over charge of Mysore Division on 26th March 1932, on transfer to Bangalore Division where he took charge on 29th March 1932.

Subedar T. V. Manickaraj, Assistant Superintendent, Bangalore Division, was transferred to Shimoga Division, where he took charge on 5th April 1932.

Of the two Supernumerary Assistant Superintendents appointed for investigation of animal diseases in the State, Mr. P. U. Nayar was transferred to the Mysore Serum Institute as Assistant Bacteriologist and took charge on 28th September 1931, and Mr. K. Ranganatha Rao was continued on investigation work throughout the year.

Seasonal Conditions.

The seasonal conditions were on the whole fair throughout the year, except in parts of Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts at the latter part of the year when the outlook caused some anxiety. Scarcity for fodder and water was felt in parts of Sira, Pavagada, Madhugiri and Challakere Taluks, and Government were pleased to lay open some of the State forests for free grazing and opened a fodder depot at Bukkapatna of Sira Taluk, as a relief measure.

Contagious Diseases.

At the commencement of the year, there were 28 outbreaks of Rinderpest, 134 of Blackquarter, 19 of Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia, 71 of Anthrax, 6 of Sheep-pox and 232 outbreaks of other contagious diseases pending attention.

During the year, 172 outbreaks of Rinderpest, 1,922 of Blackquarter, 455 of Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia, 1,930 of anthrax, 102 of Sheep-pox, and 2,246 outbreaks of other contagious diseases were registered, as against 536 of Rinderpest, 1,799 of Blackquarter, 400 of Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia, 2,085 of Anthrax, 177 of Sheep-pox, and 2,887 of other contagious diseases registered during the previous year.

Two hundred outbreaks of Rinderpest, 1,993 of Blackquarter, 466 of Hæmorrhagic Septicaemia, 1,979 of Anthrax, 103 of Sheep-pox and 2,401 outbreaks of other contagious diseases were attended to during the year.

In spite of instructions to the village officers from the Veterinary Inspectors whenever they visited the villages and the regular supply of printed forms, there has been a noticeable slackness on the part of the village officers in reporting outbreaks of contagious cattle diseases directly to Veterinary Inspectors and nearly 75 per cent of the outbreaks have been detected either through monthly returns at the taluk offices or on their tour.

During the year, there was a perceptible fall in the receipt of C. M. returns from Patels in taluk offices although several of the Deputy Commissioners were addressed. The importance of a fuller collection of these returns cannot be overestimated. In Hassan, Bangalore, Mysore and Chitaldrug, the collection was far below the average for the whole State.

A very noticeable feature of the year was that the Mysore Serum Institute was able to undertake the preparations of all the biological products required for purposes of preventive

inoculations against contagious diseases, except Anthrax. The supply of material required for use in the Department was generally satisfactory and sufficient except in cases of sheep-pox and Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia the material was not equal to the demand in the early months of the year and of Blackquarter material in the latter part of the official year.

Rinderpest :—At the commencement of the year Rinderpest was prevailing in Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts. During the year, the Taluks of Davangere, Harihar and Chitaldrug, in Chitaldrug District, Kumsi, Sorab, Sagar and Shimoga Town in Shimoga District, Chikmagalur, Kadur and Mudigere in Kadur District, suffered most.

At the commencement of the year, Rinderpest was prevalent in four villages of Davangere Taluk—a smouldering infection having continued from last year's Cattle Fairs—and during the year fresh infection was imported from the neighbouring British Territory, and caused the disease to spread in Davangere, Harihar, Challakere, Molkalmuru and Chitaldrug Taluks, and in spite of prompt measures in rural areas, the towns of Davangere and Harihar were centres of infection for a pretty long time and accounted for several outbreaks in Chitaldrug and the neighbouring Districts of Shimoga and Kadur.

Of the outbreaks registered, four have been traced directly to Cattle Fairs, 29 to cattle dealers buying cattle cheap in some of the infected villages and marching them within the State, while 139 outbreaks were traced to movement of cattle from one infected village to the other.

During the year, the mortality under Rinderpest is the lowest ever recorded, only 1,201 deaths being registered against this disease for the whole year. This supports the theory of periodicity in the wave of Rinderpest infection (as observed with other diseases due to filterable viruses). The crest of the wave in Mysore was last noticed during 1928-29 when the total mortality under Rinderpest was as high as 28,261 and the peak previous to that was during 1925-26, when the disease caused a mortality of 34,226 cattle under Rinderpest. This indicates that there is a flaring up of infection in about three years.

The gradual decrease in mortality was also due to a very considerable extent, to the vigorous inoculation campaign adopted and to the large number of cattle protected by S. S. method during the previous year. As many as 6,78,503 have been protected by S. S. method for these seven years, being about 14 per cent of the total cattle census of the State and these have formed immune checks and thus prevented the rapid spread of the disease from village to village.

Now, that we possess a well equipped Serum Institute to supply our requirements in serum and virus, and legislative measures sanctioned for the necessary quarantine of infected cattle and we have an effective method of protection for Rinderpest in serum simultaneous inoculation, it appears necessary that our programme for the effective control of Rinderpest in future years will have to be mainly directed in creating as many immune belts as possible throughout the State.

During the year, the supply of Rinderpest serum and virus was very satisfactory.

Though the effect of preventive inoculation is widely known, there are still a small percentage of people who by their stubbornness or ignorant superstition refuse to get their cattle protected in infected villages and in the interest of cutting short the spread of the disease, the rules under Regulation VI of 1899 and II of 1927 had to be enforced. 95 prosecutions where launched against persons who refused to submit their cattle for inoculation and yet allowed them to roam about. In sixty-eight of these, 96 persons were convicted for breach of the rules, in 22 they were acquitted and proceedings against 5 cases were still pending disposal before Magistrates at the close of the year.

Thus, this regulation is very useful in preventing the spread of infection, though a regulation for compulsory inoculation in infected villages, if introduced, would work better and quicker.

During the year, it was noticed that in 11 villages where S. S. inoculations were undertaken, there were 62 attacks and 17 deaths after 14 days of primary inoculation. This was presumably due to the virus used having become innocuous under field conditions or some of the animals not having had the dose of virus by oversight.

During the year, immunity tests were carried out in a few villages at the scene of outbreaks of Rinderpest, and it was gratifying to note that in all cases the animals previously protected by S S. method showed a solid immunity.

Forty-nine thousand one hundred and sixty-seven head of cattle were protected by S. S. method during the year as against 1,32,777 of the previous year, 110 animals by Rinderpest goat virus alone at the scene of outbreaks against 555 of the previous year and 1,031 by the serum alone method.

Of the 1,031 animals done by S. A. method, nearly 50 per cent were animals of the Imperial Dairy Farm, as the Dairy authorities insisted on serum alone inoculations being carried out immediately, pending Government of India orders for S. S., method, as Rinderpest was prevailing in a virulent form in the neighbourhood of the Dairy. The remaining ones were done at the scene of outbreaks in a few instances when there was delay in the receipt of Rinderpest virus in order to cut down the severity of the outbreak, before S. S. inoculations could be carried out.

Statement showing the results of S. S. inoculation in the State for 1931-32.

Total Number of villages where S. S. inoculations were done during 1931-32	Before inoculation		Total No. of animals protected by S. S. method during 1931-32	Total No. of animals hyperimmunised during 1931-32 out of those inoculated	Results among the inoculated								Results among the uninoculated after inoculation	
	Attacks up to the date of Inoculation	Deaths among the attacked referred to in (2)			Reactors within 4 days of inoculation	Deaths	Reactors between 4th & 7th days of inoculation	Deaths	Reactors between 7th & 14th days of inoculation	Deaths	Attacks after 14 days of inoculation	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
192	3,493	1,445	49,167	33,517	155	29	173	14	213	31	62	17	302	195

Excluding the deaths that occurred within four days which should be presumed to be due to the animals being in the incubation period of the disease, the mortality among the inoculated works up to one-tenth of one per cent, which is almost negligible, whereas among the uninoculated before and after the inoculation campaign, the percentage of mortality is observed to be 42 per cent and 65 per cent among the attacks, which will clearly establish the efficacy of serum simultaneous inoculation as the method of protection against Rinderpest.

The immunity tests with large doses of bull virus, carried out on the Government Amrit Mahal cattle previously done by goat virus alone in Hunsur area by the officers of the Scientific Section at the end of the previous year having been declared to be very satisfactory during the year, 110 village cattle were protected by goat virus alone in a few villages at the scene of outbreaks to obtain comparable results. This was found to be very satisfactory. It is therefore contemplated to practise this single vaccination with goat virus alone on a large scale during the coming years. If this proves satisfactory, the high cost of serum now being incurred on S. S. method can be reduced considerably.

Blackquarter:—During the year the disease prevailed in a severe form in Mysore, Bangalore, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts.

Of the 2,056 outbreaks, 134 were pending from last year. Of these 1993 outbreaks were attended to during the year, and vaccinations were conducted only in 424 villages as the supply of Blackquarter filtrate could not be made available for inoculation purposes, although there was a persistent demand for vaccination.

The field experiments conducted last year with Blackquarter filtrate manufactured locally having been found satisfactory, filtrate prepared in the Mysore Serum Institute was used throughout.

Fifty-three thousand two hundred and fifteen head of cattle were protected during the year against 53,160 protected with aggressin during the previous year. Except in a few instances, the results were satisfactory.

Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia:—This disease prevailed in a severe form in parts of Shimoga Kadur and Hassan Districts during the year. Of the 466 outbreaks including those pending from the previous year, only 220 outbreaks could be attended to personally by the staff and in 179 written instructions were sent to Patels, and 67 had to be cancelled for want of supply of vaccine and serum in time.

During the year H. S. vaccine and serum prepared in the Mysore Serum Institute were exclusively used for inoculation purposes and 11,711 vaccinations were conducted during the year, as against 6,306 inoculations done during the previous year.

Anthrax:—Two thousand and one outbreaks of Anthrax, including 71 brought forward from the previous year, were registered during the year. Of these, only 527 could be attended to personally by the staff. The remaining outbreaks were mostly sporadic and written instructions were sent to Patels as to the precautionary methods to be adopted.

Australian spore vaccine and Muktesar anti-anthrax serum were used for protection during the year.

Only three thousand two hundred and seventy two animals were protected during the year, as against 8,972 of the previous year. If sufficient material for inoculation was available, many more animals could have been protected.

Other Contagious Diseases.

Foot and Mouth:—During the year, this disease prevailed in a very mild form in different parts of the State and areas that were endemic for annual visitations of this disease during previous years, were free from foot and mouth disease during the year.

Only 515 deaths are reported to have occurred during the year from this disease, against 1,311 of the previous year.

Sheep-Pox :—This disease prevailed mostly in parts of Mysore, Hassan, Chitaldrug and Bangalore districts during the year.

Eight-thousand five-hundred and eighty-three sheep were vaccinated successfully during the year against 6,360 of the previous year. Sheep-pox vaccine was manufactured and supplied by the Serum Institute during the year. The present method of manufacture of sheep-pox lymph has been found more efficacious than the Borrel's method undertaken by the Scientific Section last year.

Parasitic diseases.—These are becoming a serious problem and causes severe economic loss to live stock industry in the State. In spite of various methods of treatment, the mortality under this head has not abated. The problem has now been taken up by the Research Section and a systematic study of the parasites affecting domesticated animals will be undertaken during the coming years with a view to suggest practical methods of dealing with them in the field.

Personnel.

The staff, as a whole, have done another year's useful work, notwithstanding the fact that a number of them had their constitutions undermined by malaria, serving in the unhealthy tracts of Malnad.

There is still discontentment among the lower subordinates owing to their pay not having been improved, and this seriously affects the efficiency of the work of the Department. But it is feared that no proposal for the reorganisation of the subordinate services would be entertained by Government until the present financial conditions improve.

During the year, four Graduates from the Punjab Veterinary College, one from the Bombay Veterinary College and one from the Madras Veterinary College were entertained. One Veterinary Inspector attached to the Agricultural School at Hebbal retired from service, and one Veterinary Inspector died. During the year, the services of two temporary Veterinary Inspectors were terminated.

During the year Mr. P. M. Narayanaswami Naidu, one of the officers of the Department, was awarded the Damodar Doss Scholarship for advanced study in Veterinary Science and sent to Germany for a period of two years.

There were thirteen more stipendiary students undergoing training in the Panjab Veterinary College, four in the Madras College, four in the Bengal Veterinary College, and one in the Bombay College at the close of the year.

Three Graduates from the Punjab Veterinary College, one from Bombay and another from Madras Veterinary College have completed their course, and four of these have been entertained temporarily in the Department.

Owing to financial stringency, no fresh scholarships were sanctioned by Government during the year in any of the Veterinary Colleges in India.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

At the commencement of the year, the total number of Veterinary Institutions in the State remained at sixty. Although some of the local bodies were willing to contribute their quota towards opening of Veterinary Dispensaries in their Taluks, Government could not sanction new dispensaries during the year owing to financial stress.

The equipment of many of the institutions remains unsatisfactory and inadequate and seriously affects the usefulness of these institutions. However, during the year the Municipalities of Chikballapur and Channagiri were pleased to contribute the cost of purchase of some essential surgical instruments of every day use, to the Veterinary Dispensaries located in their Taluks; the Gold Field Sanitary Board purchased a few reference books for the Veterinary Dispensary at Robertsonpet, and Mr. Thibbe Gowda of Begur Village presented a useful obstetric set to the Veterinary Dispensary at Kunigal.

Buildings.—Most of the Veterinary Institutions are still located in rented and unsuitable buildings. During the year the building donated by Mr. Madurayappa of Davangere was completed and was handed over to the Department on 3rd April 1932. The buildings donated by Anaimahal Sivai Gowda at Saklespur, Marala Siddappa at Arsikere and the late Agumbe Rama Rao at Thirthahalli have not progressed. The proposal of building a Veterinary Hospital for Mysore City is before Government. It will be pleasing to note that one Mr. Siddegowda of Magadi has donated Rs. 4,000 through the good offices of the Amildar, Magadi, for the construction of a Veterinary Dispensary at Magadi, and that the Municipality have kindly given the site free of cost for the purpose. Arrangements are in progress for putting up the building.

Work in the Institutions.

One lakh seventy-four thousand four hundred and eleven cases were admitted into the several Veterinary Institutions in the State for treatment, against 1,68,206 cases admitted during the previous year.

Nineteen thousand, four hundred and forty-three castrations were performed at these institutions and 14,585 surgical operations were undertaken during the year, against 17,264 castrations aud 11,920 surgical operations performed during the previous year. The percentage of village cattle brought to these institutions during the year was more than 50 of the total cases treated; thus it is seen that these institutions are gaining popularity more and more with the agriculturists in the State. There has been an all-round increase in the work of these institutions during the year.

Work done on tour.

During the year all systematic touring had to be curtailed owing to financial stringency. Nevertheless Veterinary Inspectors continued to do touring to a limited extent while attending to outbreak reports of contagious diseases in their area, to and from their Headquarters to castrate scrub bulls, to treat and operate upon animals requiring treatment in the villages they visited. Thus the staff, while on tour, visited 10,135 villages, castrated 33,065 scrub bulls, treated 31,352 cases, aud performed 1,320 surgical operations during the year, as against 14,660 villages visited, 43,504 castrations, 39,903 cases treated, and 1,018 surgical operations performed during the previous year.

Cattle Fairs.

Eighty-six Cattle Fairs were held during the year, of which 84 were attended by the staff. In all the Fairs, temporary Veterinary Dispensaries were opened and castration demonstrations and propaganda work were done.

The rules and regulations framed by the special committee for the proper organisation and management of Cattle Fairs have not as yet been approved by Government and Cattle Fairs are still being held without any systematic organisation.

Only one Cattle Fair, a minor one at Vakkleri in Kolar District, was stopped during the year owing to the prevalence of cholera among humans.

Breeding Bulls.

During the year all breeding bulls and buffaloes were removed from Veterinary Hospitals and some were handed over to Village Panchayets and private bodies, and a few of them were sold out as they had become old and useless for the purpose.

A noticeable feature during the year, was the introduction of an intensive programme of castration work, with a view to weed out more systematically, all the scrub bulls in the villages, inaugurated under the Village Improvement Scheme by Mr. A. V. Ramanathan, Deputy Commissioner in Kolar District. Under this scheme, trained castration demonstrators are appointed by Village Panchayets, and are provided with a pair of Burdizzo Castrators. These men are required to tour systematically in all the villages and to work under the technical supervision of the Taluk Veterinary Inspectors, to castrate all the scrubs. Now that the ancient method of mulling is completely superseded by the Burdizzo method, this system is sure to become popular, as Veterinary Inspectors are not able to undertake this more fully, owing to their attendance at outbreaks of contagious diseases and Hospital work. This system, if universally adopted, will necessitate the purchase and maintenance of good breeding bulls by Village Panchayets and with the concession rates now offered by Government, surely the live-stock industry in the State will get a fresh stimulus. With a view to extend this system of propaganda to all parts of the State, the Amildars have all been addressed in the matter.

Conferences.

During the year, the staff attended 10 out of 12 Conferences held under the auspices of Village Panchayets and delivered lectures on Veterinary and allied subjects.

Jutka Ponies.

The formal Jutka pony inspections are being conducted by the staff in parts of the State where there is regular service, but it serves no useful purpose. Unless the Police co-operate with the Department in enforcing the Regulation for prevention of cruelty to animals (Regulation I of 1895) maimed and decrepit animals will be yoked and worked. The usual half-yearly reports of inspection were sent to the District Magistrates.

Scientific Section.

Of the two officers appointed for investigation of diseases of live-stock, one was transferred to the Serum Institute as Assistant Bacteriologist during the year, and the other was in charge of the entire section, and Laboratory accommodation was provided for him in the new Serum Institute at Hebbal, with a view to concentrate all work on disease investigation.

The investigation work already undertaken on Johne's disease, Yedairoga and Parasitic diseases, was continued during the year, and manufacture of sheep-pox vaccine, anthrax serum and vaccine and Rinderpest goat virus was transferred to the Serum Institute.

Encouraged by the results of treatment adopted for parasitic diarrhoea in sheep during the previous year, a more systematic dosing of all sheep with the anthelmentic mixture was undertaken at regular intervals as a mass treatment during the year. With the kind co-operation of the Live Stock Expert in Mysore, all Government sheep in Hebbal, Yellichihalli and Ajjampur and the Palace sheep in the Madhuvana, and sheep numbering nearly 6,000 belonging to the members of the Kolar Sheep Breeders' Association were dosed thrice with an interval of one and a half to two months between each dosing. Except at Gannerhalli and Settihalli in Kolar District where there occurred a small mortality among the dosed, the treatment was very satisfactory. This created confidence in the treatment adopted, and many private flock owners in parts of Goribidnur, Bangalore, Arsikere and Kadur got their sheep treated by the local Veterinary Inspectors and thus nearly 11,000 sheep were dosed successfully during the year.

With a view to undertake intensive work, a scheme for further research into Johne's disease among cattle was prepared and submitted during the year. The treatment of clinically affected cattle with Ol. Chaulmoogra was continued, with better results, during the year, using larger doses.

The incidence of Yedairoga in Chitaldrug District was rather mild, and further study of the disease will be continued during the coming year.

Fresh material has been collected from an outbreak of Bovine Lymphangitis in Hunsur area, and Laboratory tests were undertaken during the year. The disease appears to be confined to that particular tract, as no reports were recieved from other parts of the State.

During the year, the officer of this section was deputed to investigate into the unusual mortality experienced in the Amrit Mahal herd maintained by the Forest Department, in the Chamarajanagar State Forests. He was also sent to examine and report on the Military horses and Palace Brood mares stationed at the Hesarghatta Grass Farm, and suggest remedial measures against the severe tick infestation experienced. Examination of the blood of some of the horses showed infection with *Piroplasma equi* in 60 per cent of the smears. His reports were submitted to the respective departments with the recommendation that the suggestions made, may be followed.

He has also investigated an outbreak of anthrax among the animals of the dry herd of the Imperial Diary Farm at Bommanehalli and protected nearly 200 cattle for anthrax. When Rinderpest broke out in a severe form in Adagodi Village in the neighbourhood of the Imperial Dairy, this officer was deputed to protect all the cattle of the Imperial Dairy Farm including those at Bommenahalli against Rinderpest. Seven bullocks of the Military Grass Farm were also protected by him against Rinderpest by S. S. method at Agram.

During the year, the prevelence of Nasal Granumula among cattle, in an epizootic form in two villages of Anekal Taluk was brought to the notice of the Department by the Veterinary Inspector, Anekal, and it was found that nearly the whole of the village cattle were affected. A study of the local conditions and water sources were undertaken during the year, if Schistosomiasis be the cause as per recent findings by Datta and Malkani.

He was in charge of the Departmental exhibits at the Mysore All-India Exhibition during the year.

Three hundred and forty nine specimens were examined for the Department during the year, as against 307 during the previous year, as detailed below :—

	Positive	Negative
Actinomycocis	...	3
Anthrax	19	10
Blackquarter	11	5
Bovine Lymphangitis	7	3
Fowl cholera	2	3
Filariasis	2	...
Faœces for worms	30	9
Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	11	10
Jhone's disease	15	7
Nasal Granuloma	3	..
Neoplasms	2	..
Piroplasmosis	2	1
Rabies	2	1
Scrapings for skin diseases	11	5
Surra (Trypanasmosis)	3	..
Tuberculosis	5	5
For other causes	81	..

Seven samples of milk and 14 specimens of urine were examined during the year.

In addition, seven cows were tested for evidence of tuberculosis and two horses for glanders during the year.

The officer has also assisted the staff whenever there was difficulty or doubt in diagnosis.

During the year, the work of the section has increased both in volume and importance, and much difficulty is experienced in attending to both field and laboratory work for want

of assistance. It is therefore necessary that an establishment consisting of a Junior Inspector and a fieldman be sanctioned for this section.

General.

During the year, the Stock Registers of the subordinate offices were examined, and stock verified.

The Fourth Annual Conference of the Mysore Veterinary Medical Association was held during May 1932, under the presidency of S. P. Rajagopalachari, Esq., B.A., B.L., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore. The Conference sat for two days and discussed matters of professional interest, and co-ordination of the Revenue and Veterinary Departments in the interest of live-stock industry in the State.

Mr. Madurayappa of Davangere, and Mr. Siddegowda of Magadi, deserve special mention and the thanks of the Department for the valuable help they have rendered in donating buildings for Veterinary Institutions, and Mr. Thibbe Gowda of Begur for the gift of surgical instruments. To Mr. B. Rame Gowda of Koppa, special thanks are due for his personal endeavours to get a permanent building for the Veterinary Dispensary at Koppa.

The following Amildars have co-operated with the Department and used their personal influence in furthering the work of the Department during the year.

Mr. C. K. Chellappa Iyer of Kunigal.
" K. Mohomed Ahmed of Challakere.
" Syed Abdul Rahmon of Chikmagalur.
" M. Mallaraj Urs of Chikballapur.
" R. J. Rego of Kumsi.
" C. Ramachandra Rao of Gubbi.
" B. Subramanyaiya of Jagalur.
" K. R. Seetharamiengar of Magadi.
" L. Munisami of Koppa.

Mr. V. Vanugopala Mudaliar, Special Magistrate of Chitaldrug, had, by his prompt disposal of cases brought under Cattle Disease Regulation, assisted the departmental officers in carrying out effective measures for the suppression of Rinderpest in Chitaldrug area.

The Municipalities of Chikballapur and Chennagiri, deserve the special thanks of the Department for their grants towards the purchase of surgical instruments, and the Municipality of Chellakere and the Temple Committee of Kalasa, for the provision of accommodation for the Veterinary Institutions, during the year.

My thanks are due to all Deputy Commissioners and Presidents of District Boards, and to the many official and non-official gentlemen who have assisted in the work of the Department.

In conclusion, I wish to express my great appreciation of the splendid work done by all the officers of the Department and the unstinted co-operation of the office staff during the year.

K. KRISHNIENGAR,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the work done by the Civil Veterinary Department in the State during the year 1931-32.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number
1	Number of fresh cases admitted to the institutions	1,74,411
2	Total of daily attendance for the year	3,62,611
3	Number of castrations performed in the institutions	19,443
4	Number of other operations performed in the institutions	14,585
5	Number of days spent on tour	8,582
6	Number of villages visited	10,135
7	Number of miles travelled — Rail	28,461
	Number of miles travelled — Road	95,769
8	Number of cases treated on tour	31,352
9	Number of castrations performed on tour	33,065
10	Number of other operations performed on tour	1,320
11	Number of outbreaks of Rinderpest pending on 1st July 1931	28
12	Number of outbreaks of Rinderpest registered during 1931-32	172
13	Number of outbreaks of Rinderpest attended to during 1931-32	200
14	Number of outbreaks of Anthrax pending on 1st July 1931	71
15	Do do registered during 1931-32	1,930
16	Do do attended during 1931-32	1,979
17	Number of outbreaks of H. S. pending on 1st July 1931	19
18	Do do registered during 1931-32	455
19	Do do attended to during 1931-32	466
20	Number of outbreaks of Black-quarter pending on 1st July 1931 ...	134
21	Do do registered during 1931-32 ...	1,922
22	Do do attended during 1931-32 ..	1,993
23	Number of outbreaks of sheep-pox pending on 1st July 1932 ...	6
24	Do do registered during 1931-32 ..	102
25	Do do attended during 1931-32 ..	103
26	Number of outbreaks of all other contagious diseases pending on 1st July 1931...	232
27	Do do do registered during the year 1931-32	2,246
28	Number of outbreaks of all other contagious diseases attended to during 1931-32.	2,401
29	Total number of outbreaks detected — (a) Personally on tour	25
	Total number of outbreaks detected — (b) through C. M. R. in Taluk Offices ...	4,307
30	Total number of outbreaks that were reported through (a) C. V. D. 10 B ..	1,291
	Total number of outbreaks that were reported through (b) C. V. D. 10 C ...	1,204
31	Number of inoculations performed against Rinderpest (a) S. S. Method ...	49,167
	Number of inoculations performed against Rinderpest (b) S. A. Method ...	1,031
	Number of inoculations performed against Rinderpest (c) Goat virus alone (without serum).	110
32	Number of inoculations performed against Anthrax	3,272
33	Do do Blackquarter	53,215
34	Do do Haem. Sept.	11,711
35	Do Vaccinations performed against Sheep-pox	8,583
36	Number of Cattle Fairs held in the area during 1931-32	86
37	Do do attended by the Veterinary Inspectors	84
38	Do Taluk Conferences held	12
39	Do do attended	10

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the number of outbreaks of Epidemic Cattle Diseases attended to in the Mysore State during the year 1931-32.

Sl. No.	Area	Rinderpest	Anthrax	Haem. Sept.	Blackquarter	Other contagious diseases	Total for 1931-32	Total for 1930-31
1	Bangalore ...	6	43	5	50	35	139	139
2	Anekal ..	1	21	1	27	84	134	59
3	Dodballapur ..	...	58	11	47	72	188	139
4	Channapatna ...	4	74	6	85	69	238	183
5	Kankanhalli ...	1	24	10	31	64	130	160
6	Magadi ..	...	54	4	74	66	198	86
7	Hoskote ...	...	48	1	26	43	118	81
8	Nelamangala ...	3	49	3	67	59	181	161
9	Devanhalli ...	...	20	3	20	20	63	66
10	Kolar ...	...	150	8	54	95	307	459
11	Chikballapur ...	...	15	7	32	14	68	49
12	Chintamani ...	2	126	21	57	69	275	332
13	Goribidnur ...	...	19	7	31	28	85	70
14	Kolar Gold Fields ...	...	3	...	8	8	19	17
15	Bagepalli ...	...	5	2	49	7	63	55
16	Bowringpet ..	...	27	2	59	28	116	99
17	Tumkur ..	...	114	14	165	131	424	520
18	Madhugiri ...	3	36	3	63	28	133	70
19	Sira ..	...	17	3	20	10	50	91
20	Pavagada ...	...	8	1	6	12	27	46
21	Tiptur ...	...	21	14	107	96	238	188
22	Kunigal ...	...	35	3	53	30	121	134
23	Chitaldrug ..	15	61	11	17	17	121	133
24	Davangere ...	27	30	30	20	19	126	124
25	Hiriyur ...	5	26	6	26	47	110	132
26	Challakere ...	3	20	2	30	12	67	53
27	Hosdurga ...	4	79	14	36	57	190	273
28	Jagalur ..	7	7	3	11	4	32	37
29	Rampur ...	3	3	...	8	16	30	24
30	Mysore ...	1	29	4	46	29	109	101
31	Yedatore ...	...	9	5	15	71	100	131
32	Hunsur ...	1	18	17	44	72	152	216
33	Chamrajnagar ...	1	154	35	68	53	311	274
34	Malvalli ...	...	90	11	55	56	212	243
35	Heggaddevankote ..	2	45	5	17	30	99	71
36	Nagamangala ...	...	8	1	28	29	66	112
37	Gundlupet ...	8	55	8	10	37	118	115
38	Mandya ...	2	36	7	48	52	145	169
39	Krishnarajpet ...	5	21	4	55	49	134	79
40	Hassan ...	...	8	10	52	106	176	224
41	Saklespur ...	1	5	20	2	31	59	73
42	Hole-Narsipur ...	..	2	3	14	30	49	53
43	Channarayapatna ...	7	3	6	36	43	95	109
44	Arkalgud ...	...	...	20	34	70	124	106
45	Belur ..	...	11	17	28	74	130	90
46	Arsikere ...	...	12	6	37	21	76	107
47	Shimoga ...	31	43	...	3	67	144	165
48	Sagar ...	4	19	4	2	25	54	137
49	Sorab ...	12	30	9	1	18	70	67
50	Tirthahalli ..	10	5	9	5	39	68	82
51	Hosanagar ...	2	18	5	3	13	41	53
52	Honnali ...	4	46	7	7	39	103	150
53	Shikarpur ...	5	29	...	..	22	56	73
54	Channagiri ...	4	63	4	8	44	123	230
55	Chikmagalur ...	9	1	11	14	13	48	130
56	Tarikere ...	3	12	11	45	49	120	91
57	Mudigere ...	4	1	23	...	4	32	29
58	Koppa ...	..	4	3	2	6	15	52
59	Kadur ...	...	8	3	35	71	117	108
60	Kalasa ...	.	1	3	..	1	5	2
	Total for year 1931-32 ..	200	1,979	466	1,993	2,504	7,142	...
	Total for year 1930-31 ...	580	2,018	387	1,702	2,935	...	7,622

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the number of inoculations done against Epidemic Diseases in the State during the year 1931-32.

Sl. No.	Area	Rinderpest			Black-quarter	Hæm-Sept.	An-thrax	Sheep pox	Total for 1931-32	Total for 1930-31
		G. V.	S. A.	S. S.						
1	Bangaloro ...	...	526	913	3,941	...	83	...	5,463	5,532
2	Anekal ...	...	...	102	1,028	...	320	...	1,450	3,161
3	Dodballapur ...	...	...	..	229	...	33	172	434	2,161
4	Channapatna ...	...	...	1,405	2,163	...	...	...	3,568	3,328
5	Kankanhalli ...	..	..	977	897	...	..	...	1,874	9,532
6	Magadi ...	...	...	...	949	...	..	...	949	2,205
7	Hoskote ..	...	...	...	462	..	...	...	462	889
8	Nelamangala ...	77	...	364	1,225	...	...	...	1,666	1,330
9	Devanhalli ..	...	...	..	205	...	...	..	205	430
10	Kolar ...	...	...	..	1,266	...	..	...	1,266	5,002
11	Chikballapur ...	..	..	..	951	105	78	276	1,410	2,103
12	Chintamani ...	...	...	496	1,138	...	95	...	1,729	4,648
13	Goribidnur ...	...	..	..	1,309	...	...	...	1,309	3,380
14	Kolar Gold Fields ...	...	...	...	178	...	...	155	333	559
15	Bagepalli ...	...	..	.	989	...	...	...	989	2,372
16	Bowringpet ...	...	...	...	1,887	..	...	...	1,887	709
17	Tumkur ...	...	..	...	3,856	...	190	149	4,195	2,863
18	Madhugiri ...	...	...	659	2,119	134	...	165	3,077	2,361
19	Sira ...	...	...	40	1,615	...	375	...	2,060	3,031
20	Pavagada ...	..	...	...	845	...	..	...	845	1,678
21	Tiptur ...	...	...	..	1,485	...	...	90	1,575	1,875
22	Kunigal ...	...	...	..	1,090	..	66	...	1,156	390
23	Chitaldrug ...	31	...	3,684	208	532	...	275	4,730	3,616
24	Davangere ...	...	25	4,837	666	742	...	...	6,270	14,377
25	Hiriyur ..	...	...	2,019	1,148	...	...	925	4,092	1,225
26	Challakere ...	..	32	816	2,191	...	...	496	3,535	2,189
27	Hosdurga ...	...	...	...	426	540	...	...	966	1,166
28	Jagalur ...	...	...	1,117	394	274	...	1,302	3,087	2,553
29	Rampur ...	...	...	2,035	859	...	...	541	3,435	316
30	Mysore ...	...	...	..	1,658	..	...	...	1,658	4,363
31	Yedatore ...	...	...	...	29	..	...	...	29	850
32	Hunsur ...	...	...	...	1,103	...	...	...	1,103	6,666
33	Chamrajnagar ...	...	...	846	1,143	...	143	...	2,132	4,852
34	Malvalli ...	..	..	...	1,915	..	...	...	1,945	7,829
35	Heggaddevankote	...	...	778	.	...	...	..	778	812
36	Nagamangala ...	...	...	...	1,034	322	97	...	1,453	2,016
37	Gundlupet ...	...	438	2,231	243	..	...	...	2,912	2,237
38	Mandya ...	...	...	679	1,571	..	280	...	2,530	5,531
39	Krishnarajpet ...	...	...	1,095	479	..	242	...	1,816	866
40	Hassan ...	..	...	...	1,480	538	...	769	2,787	4,833
41	Saklespur ...	...	...	135	...	2,202	50	...	2,387	4,296
42	Hole-Narsipur ...	2	...	...	1,023	...	...	857	1,882	3,125
43	Channarayapatna ...	..	...	1,566	1,563	...	...	1,811	4,940	2,940
44	Arkalgud ...	...	...	..	590	1,417	...	...	2,007	2,056
45	Belur ..	...	...	...	188	418	...	104	710	1,125
46	Arsikere ...	...	...	...	909	...	...	496	1,405	3,136
47	Shimoga ...	..	..	12,080	..	..	...	...	12,080	5,499
48	Sagar ...	...	...	611	...	228	...	...	839	4,474
49	Sorab ...	...	...	1,213	..	111	...	...	1,324	2,877
50	Tirthahalli ...	...	...	1,714	..	634	...	...	2,348	6,480
51	Hosanagar ..	...	...	65	..	393	358	...	816	601
52	Honnali ..	...	...	1,151	70	106	449	...	1,776	7,030
53	Shikarpur ...	...	..	1,810	..	...	...	...	1,810	19,421
54	Channagiri	...	...	1,620	...	270	227	...	2,117	3,222
55	Chikmagalur ...	..	...	1,047	409	1,009	...	...	2,465	10,218
56	Tarikere ...	.	...	442	1,122	524	...	...	2,088	817
57	Mudigere ...	...	10	510	...	1,208	...	...	1,728	757
58	Koppa ...	...	...	...	43	...	..	...	43	2,142
59	Kadur ...	...	...	110	861	..	...	...	974	1,900
60	Kalasa ...	...	...	...	...	4	186	...	190	...
	Total for 1931-32 ...	110	1,031	49,167	53,215	11,711	3,272	8,583	1,27,089	...
	Total for 1930-31...	...	549	133332	53,160	6,306	8,972	6,360	...	2,08,679

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the work done in each Veterinary Institution in the State, during the year 1931-32.

Sl. No.	Area	Fresh cases admitted	Total cases attended	No. of Castrations performed	No. of other Operations performed
1	Bangalore	10,633	23,841	459	1,358
2	Anekal	5,912	10,605	416	745
3	Dodballapur	2,256	4,686	270	201
4	Channapatna	3,960	7,329	402	254
5	Kankanhalli	3,996	5,943	91	123
6	Magadi	1,914	4,756	331	147
7	Hoskote	2,712	4,934	181	145
8	Nelamangala	2,951	4,950	468	263
9	Devanhalli	1,752	3,626	79	157
10	Kolar	2,101	4,037	183	167
11	Chikballapur	7,555	13,999	1,154	1,170
12	Chintamani	2,185	5,012	168	581
13	Goribidnur	2,554	6,269	448	342
14	Kolar Gold Fields	3,408	9,613	229	133
15	Bagepalli	2,642	4,448	352	148
16	Bowringpet	1,228	3,669	95	46
17	Tumkur	5,443	10,741	1,250	560
18	Madhugiri	3,588	5,710	1,685	273
19	Sira	3,666	6,811	1,415	392
20	Pavagada	1,008	3,042	205	81
21	Tiptur	3,327	6,431	647	179
22	Kunigal	1,632	3,806	285	173
23	Chitaldrug	2,608	6,162	369	211
24	Davangere	2,315	5,592	263	252
25	Hiriyur	1,744	5,099	430	178
26	Challakere	2,877	4,383	599	150
27	Hosdurga	2,528	4,145	257	143
28	Jagalur	1,990	3,419	442	199
29	Rampur	1,138	3,225	53	86
30	Mysore	6,698	20,851	352	1,259
31	Yedatore	1,936	3,463	221	154
32	Hunsur	2,732	6,130	291	135
33	Chamrajnagar	3,289	7,289	113	126
34	Malvalli	1,754	3,698	195	232
35	Heggaddevankote	1,335	3,711	10	61
36	Nagamangala	2,096	4,505	309	118
37	Gundlupet	2,254	5,285	162	240
38	Mandya	3,350	5,767	575	243
39	Krishnarajpet	1,600	3,216	127	94
40	Hassan	4,221	7,081	584	231
41	Saklespur	1,909	6,199	30	200
42	Hole-Narsipur	2,234	4,117	326	140
43	Channarayapatna	4,190	6,206	1,041	298
44	Arkalgud	2,712	4,253	129	166
45	Belur	2,363	4,808	206	219
46	Arsikere	2,137	4,569	208	165
47	Shimoga	6,235	10,636	130	284
48	Sagar	2,478	4,585	58	113
49	Sorab	1,521	4,148	29	52
50	Tirthahalli	2,638	6,908	139	75
51	Hosanagar	2,501	5,019	18	115
52	Honnali	1,700	3,476	97	73
53	Shikarpur	3,038	6,651	75	143
54	Channagiri	2,091	5,423	132	137
55	Chikmagalur	3,722	7,763	138	179
56	Tarikere	3,210	5,829	125	123
57	Mudgere	1,356	3,287	26	46
58	Koppa	2,838	5,267	47	58
59	Kadur	1,653	2,883	299	202
60	Kalasa	997	2,105	25	47
	Total for 1931-32 ...	1,74,411	3,62,611	19,443	14,585
	Total for 1930-31 ...	1,68,206	3,41,770	17,264	11,920

APPENDIX V.—Statement showing the work done on tour by Veterinary Inspectors in the State for the year 1931-32.

Sl. No.	Area	No. of cases treated on tour	Castrations done on tour	Operations done on tour	Cattle Fairs attended	Taluk Conferences attended
1	Bangalore	2,063	555	290	2	...
2	Anekal	93	397	...	4	...
3	Dodballapur	405	963	15	2	...
4	Channapatna	702	102	...	1	1
5	Kankanhalli	1,185	193	107	4	...
6	Magadi	1,171	615	3	3	...
7	Hoskote	858	258	20	1	...
8	Nelamangala	992	417	29	5	...
9	Devanhalli	647	126	11	...	...
10	Kolar	487	465	1	8	...
11	Chikballapur	1,129	4,266	32	2	2
12	Chintamani	447	1,437	62	6	2
13	Goribidnur	833	3,268	19	1	1
14	Kolar Gold Fields	2	115	..	1	...
15	Bagepalli	516	861	16	1	1
16	Bowringpet	174	265	...	2	...
17	Tumkur	587	684	99	4	...
18	Madhugiri	138	481	13	2	1
19	Sira	407	662	12	3	...
20	Pavagada	304	462	...	2	...
21	Tiptur	117	876	3	3	...
22	Kunigal	16	189	...	1	...
23	Chitaldrug	268	717	11	...	...
24	Davangere	337	336	15	2	...
25	Hiriyur	420	656	38	...	...
26	Challakere	606	301	28	...	...
27	Hosdurga	453	271	3	...	...
28	Jagalur	339	538	19	1	..
29	Rampur	929	562	19	...	...
30	Mysore	226	246	36	...	...
31	Yedatore	308	609	8	1	...
32	Hunsur	727	419	18	3	1
33	Chamarajnagar	272	417	8	...	...
34	Malvalli	324	129	28	2	...
35	Heggaddevankote	271	41	5	...	...
36	Nagamangala	362	454	3	2	..
37	Gundlupet	659	715	39	...	...
38	Mandya	157	482	18	1	...
39	Krishnarajapet	269	360	...	2	...
40	Hassan	286	774	...	2	...
41	Saklespur	253	164	8	...	...
42	Hole-Narsipur	247	201	5	1	...
43	Channarayapatna	281	501	45	2	...
44	Arkalgud	1,368	523	28	2	...
45	Belur	193	332	11	...	...
46	Arsikere	329	762	19	...	...
47	Shimoga	935	486	6	1	...
48	Sagar—	520	440	18	..	..
49	Sorab	455	269	...	1	...
50	Tirthahalli	351	744	8	...	...
51	Hosanagar	178	170	13	..	...
52	Honnali	797	177	1	1	...
53	Shikarpur	237	56	...	1	..
54	Channagiri	758	474	8	...	...
55	Chikmagalur	451	756	50	...	...
56	Tarikere	673	398	57	...	1
57	Mudgere	366	230	9	...	...
58	Koppa	514	412	3	...	...
59	Kadur	761	878	8	1	...
60	Kalasa	179	22	11	...	...
	Total for 1931-32 ...	31,352	33,065	1,320	84	10
	Total for 1930-31 ..	39,903	43,504	1,018	51	31

APPENDIX VI.—Statement showing the Cattle Mortality in the State from contagious diseases during the year 1931-32.

District	Rinderpest	Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia	Anthrax	Blackquarter	Surra	Red-water	Parasitic diarrhœa	Other contagious diseases	Foot and Mouth	Total
Bangalore ..	38	73	684	898	...	6	373	190	109	2,671
Mysore ..	114	130	675	1,172	...	3	378	445	107	3,024
Kolar ...	24	200	598	856	...	...	96	285	57	2,116
Tumkur ...	39	29	385	966	...	2	255	429	70	2,175
Chitaldrug ...	343	173	360	484	...	3	49	662	17	2,091
Shimoga ..	564	85	318	37	...	1	83	239	77	1,404
Hassan ...	27	248	61	419	...	1	372	407	53	1,588
Kadur ..	52	159	44	134	..	1	73	66	25	554
Total for 1931-32 ..	1,201	1,097	3,125	4,966	..	17	1,679	3,023	515	15,623
Total for 1930-31 .	4,239	947	4,562	5,332	..	23	1,548	4,583	1,311	22,545

APPENDIX VII.—Statement showing the percentage of Cattle Mortality Returns received from the Patels during the year 1931-32.

Serial No.	Name of district	Percentage of Returns received from the Patels	Remarks
1	Bangalore	71	
2	Kolar	75	
3	Mysore	69	Average for the year 1931-32. 71·5 per cent.
4	Hassan	57	
5	Tumkur	73	Average for the year 1930-31. 72 per cent.
6	Chitaldrug	69	
7	Shimoga	77	
8	Kadur	81	

APPENDIX VIII.—Statement showing the particulars of Rinderpest during 1931-32.

Serial Number	Particulars			Number
1.	Number of out breaks which still require attention on 1st July 1931		...	28
2.	Number of out breaks registered during 1931-32		..	172
3.	Source of infection of No. 2 above through.	(a) Cattle Fairs .	(i) Number of Fairs ..	3
			(ii) Number of out-breaks traced to these Fairs ...	4
		(b) Cattle dealers taking animals from place to place	...	29
		(c) Already infected villages	..	139
4.	Number of out breaks where S. S. inoculation was undertaken		...	200
5.	Number of inoculations done	(a) Serum simultaneous	...	49,167
		(b) Serum alone	...	1,031
		(c) Goat virus without serum	...	110
6.	Number of animals hyper-immunised		... ..	33,517
7.	Number of out breaks where hyper-immunisation could not be done		...	22
8.	Number of villages where there were failures among the inoculated after S. S. inoculation			11
9.	Number of animals among the S. S. inoculated but not hyper-immunised that developed the disease after 14 days.		Attacks ...	32
			Deaths ..	7
10.	Number of animals among the S. S. inoculated and hyper-immunised that developed the disease after 14 days.		Attacks ...	30
			Deaths ...	10
11.	Number of villages where S. S. inoculations were conducted since 1925		...	2,512
12.	Number of animals that were protected by S. S. method since 1925		...	6,73,503
13.	Number of villages where S. S. inoculations had been conducted during previous years where there was an out break of Rinderpest during 1931-32		...	8
	(b) Number of attacks and deaths, if any during the present out break among those inoculated previously.		Attacks ..	32
			Deaths ...	13
14.	(a) Number of villages where retests with virus alone have been conducted during 1931-32 where S. S. inoculations had been done during previous years			4
	(b) Results of such tests			Very Satisfactory.
15.	(a) Number of villages where cattle disease regulation had to be enforced during 1931-32			33
	(b) Number of cases put up before the Magistrates		.. ..	95
	(c) Do which ended in conviction		.. .. ..	68
	(d) Number of persons convicted		.. ..	96
	(e) Number of cases pending before Magistrates		.. .. ..	5

APPENDIX IX.—Statement showing the results of S. S. inoculations against Rinderpest in Mysore State for the year 1931-32.

No. of villages where S. S. inoculations were undertaken during 1931-32.	Particulars of disease up to date of inoculation		No. inoculated	No. hyper-immunised	Results among the inoculated and hyper-immunised								Results among the uninoculated subsequent to date of 1st inoculation	
	Attacks	Deaths			Reactors within 4 days of inoculation	Deaths	Reactors between 4th and 7th day	Deaths	Reactors between 7th and 14th day of inoculation	Deaths	Attacks after 14th day	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
192	3,493	1,445	49,167	33,517	155	29	176	14	243	31	62	17	302	195

WD 821—GPB—400—30-12-32.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

Read:—

Letter No.Per.44 of 32-33 dated 22-9-1932, from the Director of Agriculture, submitting the Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1931-32.

ORDER NO. D 2165-2773/A 28-32-3

Dated, Bangalore, the 14th December 1932.

Recorded.

2. Administration.- Major R.W. Simpson having retired on 22-7-31, Mr. K. Krishnaiengar was in charge of the Department during the rest of the year under report.

3. Contagious diseases.-Government note with satisfaction that the mortality from Rinderpest was, during the year under report only 1201 the lowest on record and that the intensive campaign of serum simultaneous inoculations carried out during the past few years has contributed largely to this result.

The number of outbreaks of Black-quarter has been slightly larger during the year than in the previous year notwithstanding the protection given to a large number of animals during the year, the number inoculated against Black-quarter being reported to be 53,215 against 53,160 in the previous year.

The recorded mortality among cattle from contagious diseases excluding Rinderpest was 14,422 as against 13,306 in the proceeding year.

It is reported that the cattle mortality returns are not being promptly sent by the Village Officers. Government trust that the Deputy Commissioners of Districts will take necessary action to impress upon the village officers, the importance of greater promptness on their part in this matter and report the action taken for the information of Government

4. Veterinary Dispensaries.- The total number of Veterinary Institutions in the State remained the same, viz., 60 as in the last year.

5. Tours.- The Veterinary staff treated during their tours 31,352 cases, castrated 33,065 animals, performed 1320 operations as against 39,903; 43,504; 1018 respectively during the past year. Systematic touring should be insisted upon as far as possible.

6. Breeding Bulls.- The system of maintaining bree bulls in Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries was discontinued during the year. A report of the results of the scheme said to have been undertaken in the Kolar Distri for carrying on as an experimental measure an intensive programme for the castration of undesirable scrub bulls will be awaited.

7. Jutka ponies.- The inspection of jutka ponies wa conducted in parts of the State where there is regular service. The Inspector General of Police is requested t issue suitable instructions to the Officers of the Polic Department to co-operate with the Veterinary Department enforcing the regulation for prevention of cruelty to animals.

8. Scientific Section.- The manufacture of sheep-po vaccine, anthrax serum and vaccine and rinderpest goat virus was transferred to the Serum Institute.

9. Miscellaneous.- 86 cattle fairs were held during the year and the Departmental staff attended 84 fairs. all the fairs, temporary Veterinary Dispensaries were opened and castration demonstrations were also held. Th rules and regulations framed by the Special Live Stock Committee for the systematic organisation, and managemer of cattle fairs are under the consideration of Governmer The staff attended 10 out of 12 conferences held by the Village Panchayets. The 4th Annual Conference of the Mysore Veterinary Medical Association was held during M 1932, under the ~~xxxx~~ presidency of T.P. Rajagopalachar Esq., B.A., B.L., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

10. Conclusion.- The work of the Department was satisfactory.

for Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

To

The Director of Agriculture in Mysore.
" Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
" Presidents of District Board, THROUGH the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
" Heads of other Departments.

K.".R.10/8-12.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

Read:—

Letter No.Per.44 of 32-33 dated 22-9-1932, from the Director of Agriculture, submitting the Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 193 32.

ORDER NO. D 2665-2713/CV 28-32-3 1416

Dated, Bangalore, the 8th December 1932.

Recorded.

2. Administration.- Major R.W. Simpson having retired on 22-7-31, Mr. K. Krishnaiengar was in charge of the Department during the rest of the year under report.

3. Contagious diseases.-Government note with satisfaction that the mortality from Rinderpest was, during the year under report only 1201 the lowest on record and that the intensive campaign of serum simultaneous inoculations carried out during the past few years has contributed largely to this result.

The number of outbreaks of Black-quarter has been --- slightly larger during the year than in the previous year notwithstanding the protection given to a large number of animals during the year, the number inoculated against Black quarter being reported to be 53,215 against 53,160 in the previous year.

The recorded mortality among cattle from contagious diseases excluding Rinderpest was 14,422 as against 18,306 in the preceeding year.

It is reported that the cattle mortality returns are not being promptly sent by the Village Officers. Government trust that the Deputy Commissioners of Districts will take necessary action to impress upon the village officers, the importance of greater promptness on their part in this matter and report the action taken for the information of Governmen

4. Veterinary Dispensaries.- The total number of Veterinary Institutions in the State remained the same, viz., 6(as in the last year.

5. Tours.- The Veterinary staff treated during their tours 31,352 cases, castrated 33,065 animals, performed 132(operations as against 39,903; 43,504; 1018 respectively duri the past year. Systematic touring should be insisted upon as far as possible.

6. Breeding Bulls.- The system of maintaining breeding bulls in Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries was discontinued during the year. A report of the results of the -- scheme said to have been undertaken in the Kolar District for carrying on as an experimental measure an intensive programme for the castration of undesirable scrub bulls will be awaited.

7. Jutka ponies.- The inspection of jutka ponies was conducted in parts of the State where there is regular service. The Inspector General of Police is requested to issue suitable instructions to the Officers of the Police Department to co-operate with the Veterinary Department in enforcing the regulation for prevention of cruelty to -- animals.

8. Scientific Section.- The manufacture of sheep-pox vaccine, anthrax serum and vaccine and rinderpest goat virus was transferred to the Serum Institute.

9. Miscellaneous.- 86 cattle fairs were held during the year and the Departmental staff attended 84 fairs. In all the fairs, temporary Veterinary Dispensaries were --- opened and castration demonstrations were also held. The rules and regulations framed by the special Live Stock Committee for the systematic organisation, and management of cattle fairs are under the consideration of Government. The staff attended 10 out of 12 conferences held by the Village Panchayets. The 4th Annual Conference of the Mysore Veterinary Medical Association was held during May 1932, under the ~~Pxxxx~~ presidency of S.P. Rajagopalachari, ~~XX~~ Esq., B.A., B.L., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

10. Conclusion.- The work of the Department was --- satisfactory.

B Muddenchari

for Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

To

The Director of Agriculture in Mysore.
" Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
" Deputy Commissioner's of Districts.
" Presidents of District Board, THROUGH the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
" Heads of other Departments.

K.M.R.10/8-12.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

Read:—

Letter No.Per.44 of 32-33 dated 22-9-1932, from the Director of Agriculture, submitting the Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1931-32.

ORDER NO. D 2665-2713/CV.28-32-3

Dated, Bangalore, the 14th December 1932.

Recorded.

2. Administration.- Major R.W. Simpson having retired on 22-7-31, Mr. K. Krishnaiengar was in charge of the Department during the rest of the year under report.

3. Contagious diseases.-Government note with satisfaction that the mortality from Rinderpest was, during the year under report only 1201 the lowest on record and that the intensive campaign of serum simultaneous inoculations carried out during the past few years has contributed largely to this result.

The number of outbreaks of Black-quarter has been slightly larger during the year than in the previous year notwithstanding the protection given to a large number of animals during the year, the number inoculated against Black-quarter being reported to be 53,215 against 53,160 in the previous year.

The recorded mortality among cattle from contagious diseases excluding Rinderpest was 14,422 as against 18,306 in the preceeding year.

It is reported that the cattle mortality returns are not being promptly sent by the Village Officers. Government trust that the Deputy Commissioners of Districts will take necessary action to impress upon the village officers, the importance of greater promptness on their part in this matter and report the action taken for the information of Government.

4. Veterinary Dispensaries.- The total number of Veterinary Institutions in the State remained the same, viz., 60 as in the last year.

5. Tours.- The Veterinary staff treated during their tours 31,352 cases, castrated 33,065 animals, performed 1320 operations as against 39,903; 43,504; 1018 respectively during the past year. Systematic touring should be insisted upon as far as possible.

6. Breeding Bulls.- The system of maintaining breeding bulls in Veterinary Dispensaries was discontinued during the year as an experimental measure an intensive report of the results of the -- undertaken in the Kolar District programme for the castration of undesirable scrub bulls will be awaited.

7. Jutka ponies.- The inspection of jutka ponies was conducted in parts of the State where there is regular service. The Inspector General of Police is requested to issue suitable instructions to the Officers of the Police Department to co-operate with the Veterinary Department in enforcing the regulation for prevention of cruelty to -- animals.

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for Secretary to Government,
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To

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" Heads of other Departments.

K.M.R.10/8-12.

Appendix F G—1]

SUBJECT .....

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Section C. U.

File No. 28 - 32

Serial No. 4

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

No. Pol. 653 & 4

To The Secy to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *193* .

Sir,

Date of issue 10/1/33

I am directed to forward, herewith, four copies of the Administration Report of the Mysore C.U.D. for the year 1931-32 with the Govt. review thereon

Signed by

Please ack.

KP

7-1-33

for Secy

AH

Sgd

List of enclosures .....

Copied by .....

Examined by .....

WD 71—GBPM—40,000—20-7-31.